

# Hawaiian Gazette.

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HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1904—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2554.

## ALMSHOUSE AND HOSPITAL FOR OAHU COUNTY

### Subsidies for Honolulu Hospitals May Eventually Be Used to Establish Such an Institution.

Members of the Board of Health and the County Board of Supervisors held a joint conference at the Health Department office at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon relative to the division of the health work on this island, maintenance of hospitals and appointments of county physicians. The conference was harmonious and indicated that the Supervisors and health officials are inclined to take hold of health matters in unison.

One of the important matters discussed was the probability of the county having in the near future to maintain a county hospital and almshouse and the discussion ran to the Incubator hospital being selected to be utilized in this double capacity. The Health Department gives the hospital a monthly subsidy of \$625. The Supervisors will confer with the hospital trustees relative to maintaining the Leahi hospital under county auspices.

Dr. C. B. Cooper, president of the Health Board, presided. Attorney-General Andrews and Dr. Mays of the Board, and Supervisors Lucas, Gilman and Harvey were present.

#### KAUAI SUPERVISORS ACT.

A number of letters from government physicians on the various islands were read in which they noted the abolition of their positions. A letter was read from the Supervisors of the County of Kauai, in which they stated they had reappointed the government physicians as county physicians, in compliance with the provisions of the County Act. The letter was as follows:

"We beg to notify your honorable Board that according to Chapter 8, section 16, of the County Act, we have appointed Dr. R. J. Wilkinson, subject to your approval, as chief health officer for the County of Kauai, he also to act as county doctor for the district of Lihue, Dr. B. F. Sadow for the district of Waimea, Dr. McClain for the district of Koloa, Dr. Putnam for the district of Kawaihau, each to serve for \$60 per month salary. W. E. H. Deverill, health officer for the district of Hanalei, for the time being, to serve without pay."

#### DOCTORS IN QUANDARY.

From the tenor of the letters of the government physicians they seem to be in a quandary as to what course to pursue. The positions they held under commission from the Board of Health as Territorial physicians having been abolished, the sub-positions they held as registrars of births, deaths and marriages, etc., were also cut off. The people in the districts in which they served have therefore been cut off from medical aid of a charitable nature. Several physicians stated that even under these circumstances they had continued treating patients, as, in the cause of humanity they could not permit the sick to be without attention.

One physician said he had a number of empty bottles, cleaned and ready for disposition as the Board saw fit. Another said he had already acted as government physician for a week before the receipt of the letter abolishing his position. In many cases, however, the physicians said they would continue to make up vital statistics for the Board of Health.

#### JAIL, HOSPITAL AND PRISON.

The question of a surgeon for the Police Station, physician for the prison and the subsidies for the Queen's Hospital, Hospital for Incurables and the Maternity Home came in for a long discussion.

It was reported at the meeting that although the government, through the Board of Health appropriations, was assisting the Maternity Home to the extent of \$400 per month, yet it was now the habit to charge a fee for patients admitted. The Supervisors, as well as Board of Health members, questioned whether the County of Oahu could subsidize an institution that was private in character. Supervisor Lucas was of the opinion that only charitable organizations should be assisted by the county government. If it was subsidized then there should be no discrimination as to charges. Upon request, President Cooper submitted the following list of hospitals which have been assisted by the Territory:

Queen's Hospital, Honolulu, per month, \$1666; Kalihi Hospital, per month, \$75; Waimea, Kauai, per month, \$145; Lihue Hospital, Kauai, per month, \$150; Maui Hospital, Maui, per month, \$333; Incurables Hospital, Honolulu, per month, \$625; Hilo Hospital, per month, \$500; Kapolani Maternity Home, Honolulu, per month, \$400.

It was estimated that \$74,000 per annum was paid out in subsidies to hospitals.

Attorney-General Andrews thought it advisable for the Supervisors to determine how much each of the institutions located in Honolulu should hereafter receive, or how much they would need.

#### POORHOUSE COMING.

President Cooper suggested that what was needed now, and would most certainly be needed in the future was a County Hospital and Almshouse. Such institutions were common throughout the country. There were many sick persons now being treated at the Hospital for Incurables who were destitute. Should it so happen that they would have to leave the Hospital for Incurables, they would be a charge upon the community.

Supervisor Lucas was of the opinion that the Incurables Hospital could be designated as the hospital for the county sick.

#### NEW COUNTY PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Cooper recommended appointing the former government physicians on Oahu as county physicians. The holders of positions under Territorial commissions were:

Dr. Sinclair, city physician; Dr. Moore, prison physician; Ewa, Dr. C. A. Davis; Waianae, Dr. Thos. McMillan; Waiolua, Dr. Wood; Koolauloa and Koolauloa, Dr. Peterson. The salaries ranged from \$50 to \$75 for the outside physicians. Dr. Sinclair and Dr. Myers had formerly acted for the city and dispensary. Dr. Myers intended departing from Honolulu shortly. The outside physicians acted as health agents in addition to their being physicians.

Under the County Act the County Supervisors have the power to appoint a chief health officer and outside physicians. The latter are required by law to report to the chief health officer. As the Board of Health is the present depository of health statistics and the county health officials will have to act in conjunction with the Territorial Board, it was suggested that Dr. Cooper, the president of the Board of Health, should act as chief health officer without pay, thus preserving the present system, the only change being that the pay of the physicians would be borne by the county instead of by the Board. Dr. Cooper consented to act as chief health officer, if he was named by the Supervisors, agreeing with them that by so doing the Board of Health would be in touch with all matters pertaining to health.

It was generally agreed that one physician could attend to the dispensary and city physician work at a suggested salary of \$150 per month. The physician who is chosen for the police station, it was suggested, could also look after the prison. Dr. Sinclair was suggested as a candidate for the office, being already familiar with the work.

#### DR. NOBLITT'S CASE.

Supervisor Harvey brought up the name of Dr. Noblitt, as he had already presented the name before the County Supervisors. He asked for information, saying also that Dr. Noblitt had requested him to obtain from the president of the Health Board, the order revoking his license a few years ago. Mr. Harvey said he wished the data for his own protection, as he did not wish to make a mistake in nominating the wrong man. The Supervisors asked the reasons for Dr. Noblitt having had his license revoked.

Dr. Cooper stated that the revocation of the license was made before he became a member of the Health Board. It occurred in 1899 when Dr. Noblitt was acting in conjunction with a "shaker," or quack doctor. The quack doctor had been fined \$100 on three separate occasions for practicing medicine without a license. Dr. Noblitt's connection with the quack caused the revocation of the license. Judge Humphreys had discharged Dr. Noblitt when his case came before him. The Board had not pressed the matter beyond that court, but it is understood that Dr. Noblitt, as far as the Board of Health is concerned, is practicing without a license.

Mr. Harvey said that Dr. Noblitt had told him he had his original license. Mr. Andrews explained that the commission given a lawyer would remain with him, even though he were disbarred. The records would show he had no right to practice law, although his commission might hang in his office undisturbed.

#### IWILEI WASHHOUSES.

Dr. Pratt spoke of the Iwilei washhouses and their present filthy condition. He said there were sixty rooms, all occupied, with applications from many Chinese would-be laundrymen for space. They brought in a revenue of \$400 or \$500 per month above expenses and were a source of steady income to the County. The buildings were too low on the ground which gave little fall for the waste water. The buildings should be elevated on concrete bases.

The committee will report to the Supervisors today.

## WILL HAVE A BALANCE

### County Estimate Made for Year.

Oahu county will have just double as much income as is necessary for the actual maintenance of its government—salaries and current expenses as well. From a rough estimate made yesterday by Chairman Hocking of the Board of Supervisors, with the assistance of Clerk Murray, it was found that the cost of maintaining the county government for one year would be approximately \$428,000. This is entirely exclusive of any improvements and included only the salaries of county officers and employees and the necessary cost of maintenance.

The income for the year from all sources has been estimated at \$856,000, which is about double the anticipated amount of expense. This includes income tax and licenses, water receipts, and one-half of the property tax of which the Territory receives the other half.

It is estimated that the county will have at its disposal for building bridges, new roads, etc., and for the erection of county buildings, if necessary, the sum of \$400,000. Of course there is a chance that a large proportion of this balance may be expended for aiding the health department, and in assistance to hospitals. There is also being talked of the setting aside of a sum of money for permanent improvements, such as building bridges, etc.

The heaviest drain on the county's income will be the police department, which will require an annual expenditure of about \$180,000. The road department will be the next most expensive department of the government, while the courts are expected to cost in the neighborhood of \$25,000 a year.

Assessor Pratt has furnished to the Board of Supervisors a statement of the probable revenue for the first six months of the present year, before the heavy taxes are paid in November. His estimate is as follows:

Poll .....	\$ 15,699 00
Road .....	31,398 00
School .....	31,398 00
Carriages .....	4,605 00
Carts and drays .....	3,220 00
Bicycles .....	2,500 00
Dogs and Tags .....	1,545 70
Income .....	65,000 00
Total .....	\$155,365 70

The county will not have a surplus on hand until after the November collections, but no permanent improvements will be made until the money is available, although plans may be made beforehand.

## LAND SHOULD BE APPRAISED

"No exchange of lands should be made until there has been an appraisal," said Chairman Hocking of the Board of Supervisors yesterday. "A board of competent business men should be appointed to fix the value of the Boardman lot in Honolulu and also of the Kapapala Ranch, and there would then be basis for action."

## U. S. WATCHES SHIPPING CRIMPS

The United States Department of Commerce and Labor keeps a watchful eye over waterfront crimps in all American ports, including Honolulu. Whenever the crimps in one port do any act which brings them in contact with the courts, a bulletin to that effect is printed and posted conspicuously in seaport cities. The following one referring to a crimp of this city, was issued in November:

Warning! Penalty for Unlawfully Receiving Remuneration for Finding Employment for Seamen.

The United States District Court at Honolulu, October 18, 1903, found that a certain shipping master, so called, was guilty of unlawfully receiving directly, \$3 from a man for providing him with employment, in violation of Section 24 of the Act of December 21, 1891, and the Shipping Master was fined \$75 and costs.

EUGENE T. CHAMBERLAIN, Commissioner.

November 23, '03.

Rosalie—"Have you chosen any of your bridesmaids yet?" May—"Yes—Fanny Lyon." Rosalie—"Why, I thought you hated her?" May—"No, not exactly; but the bridesmaids are to wear yellow, and you can imagine how that will go with Fanny's complexion!"—Bazar.

## ATTORNEYS DROP OUT

### Fishery Cases Go Over for This Term.

Robertson & Wilder yesterday withdrew as counsel for the Territory in all of the suits to establish fishery rights under the Organic Act. The cases have all been continued for the term by Judge De Bolt.

The Legislature refused to provide for the fighting of these fishery cases by private counsel on behalf of the Territory, beyond voting an increase to the Attorney General's incidentals. Robertson & Wilder raised an issue, when the cases had been going almost uniformly in favor of the claimants, which if finally decided in favor of the Territory will save the Territory large amounts. This was in substance that where the old conveyances of land with appurtenant sea fisheries did not specifically convey such fisheries, there was no vested right and the Territory should not pay the compensation that the Organic Act prescribed for the condemnation of proprietary sea fisheries. A test case is pending before the Supreme Court of the United States.

#### COMPLAINT DEFECTIVE.

Judge Robinson rendered a decision sustaining the separate demurrers in the equity suit for cancellation of deed on the ground of fraud brought by Kailua, an aged native woman, against the trustees of the estate of James Campbell, deceased, Annie Kellett and husband, J. A. Magoon and wife, George H. Paris and wife and Margaret J. Lightfoot and husband. The bill of complaint was found by the court to omit facts essential for connecting the various defendants with the cause of action. It is deemed unnecessary to decide on the point raised that the plaintiff has a remedy at law and therefore cannot proceed at equity. The plaintiff is allowed ten days in which to amend her complaint. The property in question is at King and Kapolani streets, opposite Thomas square.

#### TO SAVE LAWSUITS.

In the partition suit of J. Alfred Magoon against Kailua and Kam Foo Sin, Judge Robinson rendered a decision denying the motion to dismiss the complaint. Among the showings of law given, the court says:

"In a suit for partition, where one of the defendants is in possession claiming title adversely, the court having acquired jurisdiction for the purpose of partition may do complete justice between the parties, and dispose of the whole question of title between them, and thus save the necessity of an action at law."

#### OLD CASE DISMISSED.

S. Fukuda vs. John H. Wilson and L. M. Whitehouse was ordered by Judge De Bolt stricken from the calendar. F. M. Brooks appeared for Wilson and J. W. Cathcart for Whitehouse. The suit was brought more than three years ago to recover \$2107.61 for merchandise, money advances, labor and materials furnished to the firm of Wilson & Whitehouse, contractors. Fukuda was doing business at Nanihau, Maui. No appearance was made on his behalf when the case was called in court yesterday.

#### SUIT GROWING ANCIENT.

Joseph P. Mendonca vs. George Markham, ejectment with \$1200 damages, was assigned to Judge Gear. Summons was issued in this case four years and four months ago. Judge De Bolt is disqualified to try it, hence the assignment.

#### GLADE ESTATE SETTLED.

The accounts of J. F. Hackfeld, sole surviving executor under the will of Henry F. Glade, were approved by Judge Robinson with an order to deliver the property to Clara W. P. Glade, No. 36 Hildegard strasse, Wilhelmsdorf, Berlin, Germany. A receipt for such delivery was already filed, the property consisting of 1058 shares Pioneer Mill Co., 500 preferred shares H. Hackfeld & Co. and \$524.35 cash.

Secretary Boyd of the Hawaii Promotion Committee has a number of exhibits on display in the tourist headquarters for the St. Louis exposition. Besides the fish exhibit a large number of valuable photographs will be sent on. The agricultural exhibit has been prepared and the Pearl Harbor relief map will also soon be ready for shipment. The Hawaiian woods will probably be polished in St. Louis.

R. H. Chamberlain, Collector of Internal Revenue, and Deputy F. W. Drake leave in the Kinai today for a tour of the Island of Hawaii.

In passing: First Scot—"What sort of meenister has you gotten, Georgie?" Second Scot—"We 'ldom get a glint of him; six days of the week he's envious, and on the seventh he's incomprehensible."—Tit-Bits.

## IAUKEA WOULD BE A SECOND KEPOIKAI

### Says He Will Hold on to Assessor's Office No Matter How the Supreme Court Rules. Will Approve Bond.

Curtis Iaukea told the Board of Supervisors yesterday that if he once took possession of the Oahu tax office he would not surrender it, no matter what the Supreme Court decided as to the legality of the County Act. Iaukea did not submit his bond, but he has it all ready, and it seemed to be the sentiment of the supervisors yesterday to approve it, unless the County Attorney renders an adverse opinion. The entire afternoon meeting of the board was taken up with the consideration of Iaukea's bond and the selection of road supervisors for the other side of the island.

At the morning session the health question was considered without final action, and the board also approved the appointments of Sheriff Brown, who has qualified.

#### ABOUT DR. NOBLITT.

At the opening of the afternoon session Supervisor Mahoe inquired as to the report on Dr. Noblitt. Mr. Lucas replied that Supervisor Harvey had all the Board of Health records, although the latter said that this was not sufficient. The committee was given further time.

#### IAUKEA'S BOND.

Assessor Curtis Iaukea appeared before the board and stated that he would have been ready to submit his bond but for the fact that Dr. McGrew, one of the sureties, was in Pearl City and had not returned as expected. He offered to get Judge Whiting to explain to the board the status of the bond. Judge Whiting appeared within a few minutes and stated to the board that Iaukea's bond had been drawn up in conformity with the County Act, excepting that instead of two bondsmen qualifying for \$150,000 each, he had procured a number of bondsmen who had qualified in the total amount of \$300,000. The sureties are as follows:

Princess Abigail W. Kawana-nakoa .....	\$ 50,000
Charles A. Brown .....	10,000
C. W. Booth .....	10,000
J. Alfred Magoon .....	10,000
August Dreier .....	60,000
Abraham Fernandez .....	10,000
John S. McGrew .....	10,000
C. B. Malle .....	10,000
Helen Boyd .....	10,000
H. M. Whitney, Jr. ....	5,000
Godfrey Brown .....	10,000
A. Herbert .....	10,000
George Charles Beckley .....	75,000
Abigail K. Parker .....	15,000
E. A. McInerney .....	5,000
Total .....	\$300,000

Chairman Hocking asked whether the clause in the county act binding the parties "jointly and severally" was complied with in this subdivision of bondsmen. Mr. Whiting replied that the sureties were jointly responsible for the whole amount, and severally as to the individual amount for which they had signed. Judge Whiting stated that under the bond offered, the county could collect up to \$60,000 from Mr. Dreier, and then come to Mr. Beckley for his amount and so on. He said there would be no pro rata as to bondsmen, each signer was individually responsible for the amount for which he signed. Thus if one man could not satisfy any loss which might be incurred, the county could hold the remainder of the sureties.

Judge Whiting stated further that it had been the practice of the courts to accept bonds in similar form in estate matters, where in large bonds, sureties could not qualify for the entire amount. He stated also that an investigation would show Federal officials who gave large bonds, had used the same form of bond.

District Attorney Rawlins disputed the statement, saying that he had been required by Judge Estee to give three separate sureties for \$10,000 each, each man being required to swear that he had that much property in the Territory.

Judge Whiting replied that if Judge Estee took such a view, he did not believe he had fully considered the matter, or that it had been presented in the proper light. He added that other Federal officials had given similar bonds to that of Iaukea.

#### LUCAS IN FAVOR.

Supervisor Lucas asked Judge Whiting if, when on the bench, he had accepted similar bonds, and an affirmative reply was given. Supervisor Gilman wanted to know if the bond complied with the county act, and Judge Whiting replied that it did except in minor particulars.

Supervisor Lucas said if the sureties showed they were worth the amount for which they had signed, he would favor approval of the bond.

Chairman Hocking said he was satisfied that full security was offered but he wanted to be certain that the bond was legally correct.

Lucas said he didn't see why the bond shouldn't be accepted if proof was presented of the qualifications of the signers.

Assessor Iaukea inquired about the Damon bond. He stated that the senior Damon had said that it was necessary for him to go on the treasurer's bond with the surety company. He inquired whether Damon had given only a surety bond. He was told that the surety company had cabled and obtained permission to go on the bond for the full amount.

Admiral Beckley, one of the signers of the Iaukea bond, who was present at the meeting, here made a statement to the effect that he was willing to be investigated as to the amount of property he signed for. He had signed for \$75,000 and said he had more than that amount.

"We are all sure of Mr. Beckley," said Judge Whiting.

"All my property in Honolulu is free from debt," said Beckley. "I only owe two or three hundred dollars, my monthly expenses. I have got lots of property, stocks and coin."

"Maybe you want to help out the county," suggested Lucas.

#### EXPENSES OF OFFICE.

Collector Iaukea asked for suggestions from the board as to the expenses of his office. He said he favored doing away altogether with the outside deputies provided the board would authorize the payment of commissions. Chairman Hocking stated that the former assessor had informed him that the commission system was more costly than the present salaried men.

Assessor Iaukea said he believed that the fault was not with the system so much as with the amount of the commission. He believed that two and a half per cent was too much for a district like Ewa, where three large plantations paid taxes. The total collections were about \$165,000 and the duty there received between \$3,000 and \$4,000. He contended that one per cent was sufficient in a district like Ewa. He said also he was not opposed to bookkeepers collecting the poll tax from laborers, as they were probably better able to do such work from their positions. He said he wanted to run the office as economically as possible.

#### WANTS ECONOMY.

Supervisor Gilman said that the board favored any plan of running the office which made it more economical and not less efficient. Supervisor Robinson voiced the same views.

Supervisor Lucas stated that he was sorry, without meaning disrespect to Mr. Iaukea, that he had not been present at the conference with Assessor Pratt. Pratt had opposed making any radical changes now, because of the little time before the assessments would have to be made.

"I believe it would be a good idea for Mr. Iaukea to consult with the previous assessor," said Mr. Lucas. "He has had more experience and knowledge than any member of the board or anyone here."

"That is a matter of opinion," said Iaukea.

"Well, we will never get a more efficient assessor," retorted Lucas.

"That is also a matter of opinion," Iaukea replied.

"He got the revenue, anyway."

"Yes, and he made the assessment too high; everyone is kicking," replied Iaukea.

"What the county wants is revenue," said Lucas.

#### IAUKEA WILL HOLD ON.

Assessor Iaukea asked what he should do about offices. He favored moving down town if suitable accommodations could be obtained.

Supervisor Gilman suggested the necessity of waiting until the Supreme Court had given a decision on the county act.

"I don't intend to take the office on any conditions," replied Iaukea. "If once I qualify and take over the office of assessor, I don't intend to pass it back again. When I qualify I am the assessor for Oahu and I don't intend to take over the office unless it be unconditionally."

"What if the Supreme Court knocks out the County Act?" asked Lucas.

"I don't care," was the reply. "If I receipt for the office I am the assessor and if the Supreme Court says I must leave it, I won't do it. If I qualify tomorrow and take the office, I am the assessor."

(Continued on page 8.)



# SUPERVISORS BACKWARD ABOUT HEALTH EXPENSES

The Supervisors and the members of the Board of Health conferred yesterday upon the problem of providing government physicians, a free dispensary and subsidies for the hospitals, without however coming to any conclusion. President Cooper and Attorney-General Andrews acted as spokesmen for the health board and stated that unless the counties furnished money, the dispensary would be shut down and that probably the Kaimuki hospital would also have to be closed. The sentiment of the board seemed to be against rendering any help to the Territory, although the matter will not be finally decided until next week, after an investigation by a special committee of Supervisors appointed for that purpose.

The entire Board of Supervisors was present at the meeting, which was attended by President Cooper, Lorrin Andrews and Dr. Mays of the Board of Health. Chairman Hocking called the meeting to order and asked Dr. Cooper to make a statement of what the Board wished. Dr. Cooper stated that the Board of Health had been required to cut out the government physicians, because of the order from the Governor to make a reduction of fifty per cent in the appropriations for the Board of Health. He said that the County Act provided that the counties should appoint a health officer, who he believed could perform the same duties as the government physicians. He suggested that the Supervisors appoint a health officer for Honolulu and also for the outlying districts, saying that the men now acting as government physicians could be reappointed. These physicians now are Dr. Davis at Ewa, Dr. McMillan at Waiānae, Dr. Wood at Waiānae and Dr. Peterson at Kāhuku. The Honolulu physicians are Dr. Myers and Dr. Sinclair.

Supervisor Gilman asked if the services of two physicians were required in Honolulu. Dr. Cooper replied that one man could do the work if he devoted all his time to it. The previous arrangement had been to pay one man \$200 per month, but now two doctors were employed and each received half of the former salary. Dr. Cooper stated that Dr. Myers would not accept reappointment as he is going away. He read the law relating to the public health in the counties and said that special health officers could be appointed for the outside districts.

Supervisor Lucas asked if this wasn't "a fox move" on the part of the Board of Health to saddle the county with a lot of expense.

"You have cut off two-thirds of the Territory's income," said Attorney-General Andrews.

"We haven't got it," remarked Supervisor Gilman.

"But you will get it," replied Andrews. "The legislature didn't appropriate when it left the Board of Education and the Board of Health under the Territory that it hadn't left the revenues for the enormous expenses of the Department of Education, and for maintaining the settlement at Mōkai. The legislature took away the licenses and all fees and every tax excepting one-half of the personal and property tax. This is about one-fourth of the entire revenue. After the taxes are in the counties will have plenty of money. The Territory is unable to provide for the government physicians or for the hospitals. We don't want to cut out the hospitals, and doctors and the dispensary but we have got to do it, the Territory is simply strapped."

Mr. Gilman replied that the hospitals should be left a Territorial item, as patients were in them from all over the islands. He thought however it was perfectly right for the county to look out for its own people in the hospitals.

"I don't see any great stroke of economy in a proposition of this kind," said Lucas. "It looks like a sort of fake on the county."

"We wouldn't ask this at all," said Mr. Andrews, "but the Territory simply hasn't the money. And what is more we won't have it. Dr. Sinclair says that if the Hospital for Incurables loses its subsidy it will have to close down. These hospital appropriations are not Board of Health items, but were simply placed under the board to O. K. the bills."

"What are the poor people going to

do if the hospitals are closed?" asked Supervisor Lucas. "The Territory ought to care for them."

"But the Territory has no money," said Andrews.

"It seems as if this is economy for the Territory, but expense for the county," remarked Supervisor Harvey.

"We are not trying to force this on the county," said Mr. Andrews. "It is simply a question of being compelled to cut out the appropriations for lack of money. We haven't got the money, so we can't do anything. It will cause great suffering among the poor people if the hospitals must close and the government physicians are cut off."

"What if the county says it will cut them out?" asked Mr. Lucas.

"Well, they will simply have to go by the board. If the board doesn't want to take over all the hospital subsidies, let them take over two or three. That is better than to have all the places shut down."

"I believe the Territory might strain a little and take care of the incurables," suggested Chairman Hocking.

"Let the Oahu board assess for the Hospital for Incurables here. We intend to ask the other counties to help too," said Andrews.

"You have the appropriations to carry on the hospitals," said Gilman.

"Hang it all, we have got all the appropriations we want, but no money," replied Andrews.

Supervisor Gilman suggested that the county appoint a health officer for each district, and these men could decide what people are entitled to free hospital treatment. They could make arrangements then where the county should send its sick.

County Attorney Rawlins wanted to know why the Territory taxed the Hospital for Incurables. Andrews replied that there should be no tax, and Rawlins intimated that the Territory would get the tax which the county paid as a subsidy to the hospital.

Supervisor Lucas didn't believe there was much chance for economy in the board taking over this expense, and Supervisor Gilman said that the Territory was getting taxes from the other counties as well as Oahu to pay its expenses.

"Even under our reduced cost of running the Territory now," said Mr. Andrews, "the government is running behind \$20,000 per month. The Auditor has figured out that we will be short more than \$200,000 at the end of the year."

"Where will the county be if the act is declared invalid?" asked Mr. Lucas.

"The Territory will be in a better situation, we will then get the water rates and the license fees and will have enough to keep the hospitals and government physicians," replied Andrews.

"The Territory gets half the taxes," said Chairman Hocking.

"The Territory only gets half of the property and personal taxes," replied Andrews, "the water and license fees amount to a couple of hundred thousand dollars."

"We are willing to take over this expense if we get our \$20,000," jokingly remarked the chairman.

Mr. Gilman suggested that if the hospitals weren't known as free institutions there would not be such a demand for service there. He thought only those should be allowed free treatment where it was absolutely necessary.

Mr. Andrews suggested in conclusion that the county should at least keep the dispensary open.

Upon motion of Supervisor Harvey the whole matter was referred to a committee composed of Harvey, Gilman and Lucas.

A conference will be held Sunday afternoon at three o'clock.

Just as the members of the Board of Health were about to leave, Supervisor Mahoe asked permission to question them. He wanted to know why it was that the government physicians charged poor people for medicine and medical attendance. Dr. Cooper replied that the physicians were not supposed to treat everyone free of charge. Supervisor Gilman stated also that if a charge had been made, and the pa-

(Continued on page 3.)

A Western editor, who is the proud father of a bouncing baby boy, thus airs his views on babies: "A baby serves a manifold purpose in the world. He makes men and women more unselfish, and furnishes the amount of trouble necessary to keep them comfortably busy. He sanctifies home, and gives the doctor an excuse to look wise. A well-ordered, well-born baby, with a red face and a bald head, is a delight, particularly when he belongs to a friend, and doesn't spend nights in your neighborhood. Every baby is the prettiest baby in the world, and it can be proved by his mother. A baby that won't eat carpet tacks, brass-headed nails, and young kittens is a mistake. Babies are bosses and boodlers. They control the first ward, along with the twelfth, rule outrageously over the counties, and take everything that comes their way without asking any questions. All babies are supposed, quite properly, to come from heaven, but what the angels, cherubim, seraphim, and the rest of the celestial population do for sleep has never been inquired into."

Whistler's amusing personal conceit was charmingly displayed on one occasion when A. G. Plowden, a London police magistrate, attended a private view at the Grosvenor Gallery. "Almost the first friend I met," he says, "was Whistler, and he very good-naturedly took me up to a full-length portrait which he was exhibiting of Lady Archibald Campbell. After I had done my best to express my humble appreciation of a beautiful picture, I asked him if there were any other pictures which he would advise me to look at. 'Other pictures,' said Whistler, in a tone of horror; 'other pictures! There are no other pictures! You are through!'"

# KALUA VOTE IS ILLEGAL

## Deputy Peters Regards Appropriation to Pay Him as Void.

Deputy Attorney General Peters has rendered an opinion for Auditor Fisher, which, if the sound law it seems, will have a beneficial effect in preventing private graft through legislative favor. Had such an exposition of the limitations of legislation been acted upon as law, there is probably not a general appropriation bill of Hawaii for a quarter of a century past wherein thousands of dollars would not have been saved.

This opinion is upon the claim of Judge J. W. Kalua for \$854.80 on his contract to supply palai to the Leper Settlement. The claim was made the subject of exhaustive investigation by the Board of Health, with the result of its rejection upon findings that showed gross neglect and non-observance of the conditions of the contract by the contractor, whereby the Board was put to expensive measures of emergency at times to procure otherwise the staff of life for the native inmates of the settlement.

Notwithstanding the action of the Board of Health and directly contrary to authentic data antagonistic to the claim, the Legislature appropriated money to pay Judge Kalua what he demanded.

Mr. Peters holds that the Legislature has no right to make a special appropriation of public money for the benefit of a private individual as was done in the case of Kalua. The money was devoted purely to the private benefit of Kalua and not to any public benefit or purpose, therefore the Deputy Attorney General maintains that the appropriation was beyond the powers of the Legislature. Another ground of this conclusion is that under the Organic Act the Legislature in extra session to consider appropriations may only appropriate money "for the necessary current expenses of carrying on the government and meeting its legal obligations."

## MARINES WILL BENEFIT HONOLULU

The coming of fifty marines to be attached to the Naval Station will prove a monetary benefit to Honolulu. Captain Catlin, U. S. Marine Corps, has already arrived to take command of the force which is expected here next month.

The pay of marines is graded much as that of soldiers in the army. A private on foreign service—duty in Hawaii is termed foreign service—would receive about \$16.20 per month. He also receives additional pay for each year of service. The non-coms receive more pay, the average of these being about \$22 per month. Gunners sergeants receive excellent pay.

Taking \$20 as an average month's pay for every man in the detachment would mean a monthly payroll of \$1,000. To this is added the cost of maintenance, including provisions, clothing, etc. It is estimated that the presence of the marines here would be worth to Honolulu not less than \$40,000 per annum.

The barracks for the marines will be erected at the Waikiki extremity of the Naval Station grounds. An appropriation was made for the barracks, but it was too small and a request has been made of the Washington authorities to increase the amount. A favorable response is expected. The quarters will probably cost in the neighborhood of \$5,000. There is sufficient space between the saluting battery powder magazine and Waikiki end of the premises for a parade ground.

Upon arrival of the marine contingent sentries will be posted at various gates and entrances to the Naval Station, and the premises will then assume a really military appearance.

The growth of the Naval Station is difficult to follow. Less than four years ago the site was partly water-covered. The office at present used by Paymaster Brown and foreman of the quarters, erected for Admiral Merry's quarters, Carpenter Pender began a splendid work of beautifying the place. Lawns were laid out, trees planted, hedges started, and finally the fences and coal sheds erected. The grounds are now among the pleasantest in the city. The increase of business resulted in the building of the present two-story office building, and even this is now filled with officers on duty at the station. Honoluluans are just beginning to appreciate what the Naval Station means to the city.

**PNEUMONIA** always results from a cold or an attack of influenza. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy quickly cures these ailments and counteracts any tendency toward pneumonia. It is made especially for these and similar ailments and can always be depended upon. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

Obviously: Benevolent old gentleman—"Don't you think fishing a cruel sport?" Fisherman—"I should just think it was. I've been sitting here five hours and never had a single bite, and I've got three wasp stings, and been eaten up with flies, and the sun's taken all the skin off the back of my neck!"—Pick-Me-Up.

# HONOLULU MAN TELLS WHY WE DON'T GET TOURISTS

"The present passenger rate between San Francisco and Honolulu is outrageous," said a resident of Honolulu yesterday, who some years ago was connected with one of the trans-Pacific steamship companies. "Forty dollars for a one-way trip or seventy-five dollars for a round trip is amply sufficient, and would pay the steamship companies a reasonable profit."

"The average cost of feeding a first cabin passenger on these big steamers is from \$1 to \$1.10 per day and this includes the feeding of the officers and white crew as well. The Chinese employees are fed from a separate mess. When a ship is loaded full the cost is smaller. This was the average cost some years ago, and I don't believe the price of foodstuffs has increased much since then."

"Hawaii can depend upon it, she will never get any tourists at the present passenger rate to the islands, and the business men might just as well realize this now as at any other time. What the steamship companies get on the Honolulu passenger traffic is practically clear profit. They have the expense of running the ship anyway, and the Honolulu passengers are just a side issue. The steamship companies always take passengers for the through trip to the Orient for \$200. In preference to the Honolulu man who pays but \$75, and whose stateroom remains vacant, as a general thing, after the departure of the steamer from Honolulu. There is generally little first class travel from Honolulu to Yokohama."

"The trouble at present is that there is no competition. Let Jim Hill's line of steamers, with a competing railroad come here and passenger rates will fall. The Oceanic and Pacific Mail have but one transcontinental connection out of San Francisco and they consequently maintain rates at their own level. Look at the difference in the rate from Hongkong through to London where there is competition with the P. and O. and the Messageries, and a man saves all of the Atlantic and half of the continental fare because of it."

"If the Hill or Canadian Pacific steamers could be induced to call at Honolulu, arrangements might be made for a forty dollar rate for the single trip. If necessary a bonus of ten dollars for every passenger landed on these shores could be paid the company by the merchants. This would mean a saving to the tourist of thirty-five dollars on the trip, while the steamship company would get fifty dollars. I understand that a representative of the Hill line visited here and reported that the big steamers could not get into the harbor. Still the harbor has been improved, and the Oregon and the other battleships had no difficulty in coming in, and I believe the Hill liners could enter as well. It would be worth the effort to make the attempt to get the steamers here. The present passenger rates are prohibitive and there will be no extensive tourist travel in this direction until there is a reduction in the passenger tariff."

# EXCHANGE OF RURAL TRACTS FOR CITY LOTS BAD POLICY

Editor Advertiser: I am glad to see that before any public land exchange propositions are undertaken they are first to be submitted for public consideration.

Without discussing the merits or demerits of this particular proposition I submit that the whole principle of exchanging enormous areas of undeveloped country land for city lots in Honolulu is wrong.

The prices put on the city lots are the boom ones of four years ago, while the prices of the country lands are put at the lowest which an ingenious pen artist can figure out.

It may be that the thousands of acres of land at Kapapala are now only fit for pasture, and are for that purpose worth only a few cents an acre. Who knows but that within a few years some new industry may be established here suitable for development on the Kapapala lands?

In such case, if the government still

owns the lands, a prosperous community of people may be established there, while if they are turned over to a corporation, they will be removed from the home of the festive goat and the frolicsome cow.

If the lands are worth so little to the government now, it can afford to hold them for a while longer instead of letting them go for a song and perpetuating them as range lands only.

Moreover, is it fair to the outer districts to strip them of the public lands within their boundaries, with the possibilities connected therewith of settling them up in the future, for the benefit of Honolulu improvements? I think not.

My suggestion is that if the government needs school sites, armory sites or locations for other public buildings, in Honolulu, let them buy them for cash or exchange them for other Honolulu lands.

COUNTRY DISTRICT.

## THE RATE QUESTION.

The Advertiser's leader on ocean passenger rates in their relation to tourist travel seems to have struck an answering chord. This paper is receiving from all sides encouragement to make an issue with the steamship companies which, in their anxiety to get "all the traffic will bear," are depriving the Territory of a fair show with the tourist trade. But as regards an issue, the merchants themselves can frame a controlling one, for wherever a community has the power, through the manipulation of its own freight traffic, to make or mar the fortunes of a steamship company, it has the power and opportunity to induce that company to concede fair rates.

As the thing stands the Promotion Committee is at a disadvantage which it cannot, by any amount of advertising, overcome. Advertising attracts, but high fares repel and the latter have the best of it. It may be set down as an axiom that just so long as our competitors have the benefit of cut rates and we the disadvantage of high rates, our competitors will get the business.

Mr. Abram Lewis, who has just returned from a visit to the Atlantic seaboard, says that the cut-rate advertising of competing winter resorts is extraordinary. In every depot, hanging cards give the most attractive figures for trips to Florida, Southern California, the West Indies and the Riviera. There is not a word about cheap wayfaring to Hawaii; in fact there is nothing to say. Though one may cross the Atlantic and back for \$80 on as good steamers as those of the Oceanic line, it costs \$135 to go and come between San Francisco and Honolulu. Parties of fifteen may get a rate of \$10 but tourists do not travel in parties of fifteen unless personally conducted by an agency. A rate to attract must offer an advantage to the individual, not merely to the mass.

The matter of getting tourists is, next to securing a fair price for sugar from the trust, the most important one before the people of Hawaii today. Three thousand laboring men came here last month on the fleet and left over \$60,000 in the course of a few days, making the holiday retail business a success. What three thousand prosperous tourists would do towards brightening up the trade of the town, may be easily estimated on the basis of \$300 expenditure per capita, saying nothing of money that might be invested in stocks or real estate. Three thousand are not many to ask for, seeing that the tourist visitation to California exceeds 100,000, but they would help; and what is more they could be had if the steamship people would do for Hawaii what they are doing for many other American and foreign winter resorts.

This is a matter which the Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants' Association might profitably take up. The question need not present itself to them as a perplexity or as a venture, but as the simplest kind of a commercial proposition, namely, "Shall we offer a sustaining business to the steamship company that will give an adequate cut rate to tourists or shall we continue to divide such a business between steamship companies which maintain a prohibitory rate against tourists?"

# GUILELESS CRIMINALITY

## Convicted Japanese Punished Lightly.

Muri Kurihara, the witness committed for contempt the previous day, when called to the stand yesterday morning purged herself of the contempt by answering the question pending at her committal.

The woman immediately fell into fresh trouble when she refused to answer the next question.

Judge Dole sentenced her to imprisonment for three months for contempt of court. The trial of Hankichi Terayama proceeded forthwith, notwithstanding the loss of this witness.

SENTENCE SIX MONTHS.

Tomokichi Iguchi, who pleaded guilty to the crime of importing women for immoral purposes, was produced for sentence.

J. W. Cathcart asked for leniency on the ground of the Japanese way of looking at such offences. District Attorney R. W. Breckons did not oppose the plea, as he took account of the fact that the defendant had admitted the fact of his guilt from the first.

The sentence of the court was imprisonment at hard labor for three months and a fine of one dollar.

WOMEN GO FREE.

In the big conspiracy case, wherein 80 persons were indicted, Judge Dole overruled the demurrer as to certain defendants and denied the motion to quash as to certain others. Mr. Breckons then moved to dismiss the case against Shiraishi, Miyamoto, Isa, Okazaki and Mamura, being all the female defendants, and the motion was granted.

All the rest of the defendants who had not been previously, were then arraigned. They each pleaded not guilty and their trials will take place in due course.

END OF TRIAL.

The case of Muri Kurihara, indicted for adultery, went to the jury about 4 p. m. Judge Dole directed a verdict of acquittal of the offense charged on the ground that marriage had not been satisfactorily proved, but instructed the jury that if the facts in their opinion warranted the particular offense proved, F. E. Thompson appeared for the defendants.

The jury after an absence of about two hours returned a verdict of not guilty.

COURT NOTES.

Argument on a new phase of Solomon Meheula's demurrer to indictment for destroying public documents will probably, at Judge Dole's suggestion, be heard this morning.

James H. Love, Norman Halstead and E. O. White were fined \$5 each for not answering to their names at jury roll call.

**MONEY OWING ON BACK CONTRACTS**

Governor Carter has obtained the list he went after before inauguration, of government contracts on which money was owing when he was appointed. It shows an unpaid aggregate of about \$100,000. Four contracts on loan account were made before the sale of the bonds. This was done openly, however, former Superintendent Cooper having publicly stated his purpose of setting "the wheels in motion" when Pollitz & Co. tendered for the entire loan within the limits authorized by law.

**MARU OFFICERS DON'T FEAR WAR**

Officers on the America Maru which arrived late last night from the Orient report that the conditions in Japan when the steamer sailed were practically the same as a month ago. Japan is actively preparing for war, but they say this is only what she has been doing since the first trouble with Russia started. The Maru lay in Yokohama for five days and the officers had ample opportunity to observe the preparations being made.

"I don't believe there will ever be war," said one of the officers last night. "Oh, yes, Japan is getting ready, but she has been doing that for months. Neither nation wants war. I believe, though, that Japan would give Russia a hard go. She has some ships and the Japanese would like nothing better than a war with Russia. I don't know what the later dispatches have been, but when we left Yokohama it seemed to be the opinion that war was still a good ways off."

How he is known: Wife—"Before marriage a man is known by the company he keeps." Husband—"And after?" Wife—"By the clothes his wife wears."—Town Topics.

Goodman—"Do you ever think of the good old saying that it's more blessed to give than to receive?" Pugsley—"Yes, when I've got the boxing-gloves on I do."—Vogue.



## JOE FINN ATTEMPTS TO MURDER HUGH ROONEY IN THE DARK

Joe Finn, a hackdriver on the Union street stand, made a dastardly attempt at 9:45 o'clock last night on Union street, to assassinate Hugh Rooney, driver of hack No. 11. The attempt ended only in the wounding of Rooney, who received a bullet in his left arm, shattering one of the bones, and another in his back, making a deep, painful flesh wound. A third ball grazed his right forearm making only a scratch. That Rooney was not killed outright is due to the fact that the bullets first penetrated the back of the front seat in which he was driving at the time.

The would-be murderer escaped after emptying his 35-caliber revolver, running up Union street into Garden Lane and thence to Beretania street, where his movements were lost sight of. The police scattered over the city last night, searched his house and called at all the places he has been in the habit of visiting.

There seems to be a woman in the case, although the wounded man disclaims the impeachment. A woman was in Rooney's hack at the time of the shooting. She was picked up in the street after the shooting, and carried to Dr. Day's office, where it was found she had not been wounded, but had received a blow on the head when she fell to the ground.

ROONEY ATTACKED SUDDENLY. Rooney left the stand on Union street about 9:30 with a woman passenger and returned a few minutes before ten. There were three or four hacks standing there at the time. Rooney drove up the street and as he was turning in to his place on the end of the line opposite the door of Guy Owens' shop, a man walked between two hacks into the street, and fired point blank at Rooney.

The man stood near the left hind wheel and fired five times in quick succession. Rooney gave a gasp and the reins slipped from his hands. The horse reared and then plunged forward on a run down Union street. At the first shot, the woman passenger attempted to leave the hack, and in doing so, fell to the ground, falling on her head. The horse ran some distance and was caught.

The assassin turned up Union street, breaking into a run, and disappeared up Garden Lane. He was recognized by several men about the stands, but during the excitement no one thought to pursue him. The sight of a man armed with a revolver, who had already fired into a defenseless man, held the crowd back.

Rooney was picked up and a physician sent for. The patrol wagon was also sent for and he was taken at once to the Queen's hospital where his wounds were dressed by the hospital surgeon.

### WOMAN DISAPPEARS.

The woman was picked up and sent to Dr. Day's office in a hack. The crowd believed she had been shot. The woman revived quickly and left the doctor's office before the police arrived to learn her story. Her identity is known in part, as she wears a breast pin with the name "Mary Ann" emblazoned thereon. Whoever she is, it is believed she had nothing whatever to do with the shooting.

### ROONEY'S STATEMENT.

Hugh Rooney when questioned by detectives McDuffie and Renear at the hospital, said:

"Oh, let the matter drop. I don't want to do anything about it. I don't know what Finn did it for. He was the man who shot me while I was turning in onto the stand and fired at me without saying a word or giving me a warning. We weren't exactly friends but we hadn't quarrelled enough for a man to sneak up on me and try to kill me as he did."

"The woman in my hack had nothing to do with it. She was just a passenger and I was going to drop her off at the stand. She wasn't connected with the matter at all."

Rooney refused to give the woman's name, saying that it was not necessary to bring her into the matter.

### FINN LAY IN WAIT.

Jerry Rooney, brother of the wounded man, told the detectives and the Advertiser man present at the hospital, that Finn had evidently been lying in wait for his brother. He had not been driving his hack yesterday and hung around the stand after Hugh Rooney went out about 9:30. He was seen to go between two hacks as Hugh's hack came up Union street and the first thing the other hackmen saw was Finn in the act of emptying his revolver at Hugh Rooney.

"Finn had been doing some hard talk against Hugh," said Jerry, "and was around the stand with a knife up his sleeve. I am sure he had it all planned to get rid of Hugh once and for all time."

### FINN OUT OF UNION.

On Friday a meeting of the Hackmen's Union was held at which it was proposed to drop Finn from membership. A vote was taken and Finn was voted out of the organization. As the Finn brothers and the Rooney brothers are respectively on the two stands on Union street, each having a separate telephone, there is believed to have been bad blood between the hackmen. Joe Finn did not drive yesterday but indulged in whisky to some extent during the day. It is said that the Rooney's naturally voted against Finn and smarting under this Finn is believed to have sought revenge under cover of darkness by killing Rooney.

Finn came here about a year ago from the mainland. He has not the appearance of a "bad man," but it is said on one or two previous occasions he has flourished a revolver before people with whom he has quarrelled.

### RIDDLED BACK REST.

The back of the front seat of Rooney's hack—No. 11—presents an interesting appearance. One bullet went through the wood and leather padding, and is probably the one which lodged in the driver's left forearm. About the center of the rest two bullet holes show close together. One of these struck Rooney in the small of the back, tearing the flesh deeply. Another bullet was imbedded in the back of the seat.

The wounded man will not be confined to the hospital very long. His left arm is in splints and can be carried in a sling. He should be out in a day or two.

## SUPERVISORS BACKWARD ABOUT HEALTH EXPENSES

(Continued from Page 2.)

tients could pay they were not classed as poor people. Mahoe was apparently satisfied with the explanation.

The board then adjourned until Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

### THE MORNING SESSION.

At the morning session of the board the following letter was read:

January 4th, 1904.

A. Hocking, Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, County of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii.

Sir: I enclose herewith copies of proposal made to Hon. H. E. Cooper, late Superintendent of Public Works, together with a copy of his letter of acceptance covering agreement to furnish electric current for arc lights in the city of Honolulu.

Seventy arc lights have been installed and are now in operation from our station. We would respectfully request that your honorable body confirm and continue in operation this agreement until such time as the Board may elect to enter into a definite agreement.

The Board will appreciate that if we continue supplying current for these lights without their authorization we will be doing so at our own risk and loss. We assume, however, that it is not the desire of the Board to discontinue the city lights and we would request that an early decision be reached. Very respectfully,  
THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

A. GARTLEY,

General Manager.

On motion of Supervisor Gilman, the board voted to continue the arrangement which had been in force with the Territory.

Market-keeper W. H. Kallimal reported to the board that there were no garbage boxes at its disposal in the market. He was referred to the garbage department. Kallimal also objected to the requirement of a bond, although he is preparing to give it. He said that he would prefer to have the money paid directly to the clerk of

## SATURDAY ACCIDENTS

### Boy Loses a Leg and Carpenter Has Bone Broken.

Kaala, a native boy, had a leg so badly crushed by a cane car yesterday at Honolulu Plantation that it became necessary to amputate the leg at the knee. The boy was employed about the car, and although the particulars obtainable are meager, it is reported that he fell under the cars. His left leg was badly crushed and the young man was brought to the Queen's Hospital, where the leg was taken off just at the knee. Although suffering greatly from the effects of the shock, it is believed that the young man will recover.

### FELL WITH SCAFFOLDING.

While carpenters were at work on the new High School building yesterday, the scaffolding from which they were working gave way and fell to the ground, a distance of about ten feet. F. W. Schultz, one of the carpenters, fell upon his left ankle, breaking a small bone. The fracture was promptly reduced, yet Schultz will be confined to his home for some time to come. Another carpenter, who was on the scaffolding at the time of the accident, escaped without injury.

## GUY GERE AFTER ALL

### Will Probably Succeed Marston Campbell as Engineer.

Marston Campbell, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, after having received the endorsement of the Republican Central Committee for reappointment, has withdrawn his application for the position, which under new conditions is that of consulting engineer of the department.

On November 13 the Advertiser stated, "on good authority," that it was the intention of Governor Carter to appoint Guy H. Gere as Superintendent of Public Works, to succeed H. E. Cooper, resigned. The statement was made with words accompanying it which favored the choice. At that time it was well known that the Governor, with an eye to changed conditions coming with county government, intended to do away with the office of Assistant Superintendent and have the executive and engineering divisions of Public Works under a single headship. Since then the Governor from closer acquaintance with the work of the department has concluded that the amalgamation of heads is impracticable. All the time, however, it was meant that the next man under the Superintendent, to have charge of plans and specifications, would be known as the "consulting engineer." When Mr. Gere's selection was generally accepted as a settled fact, Mr. Campbell's resignation was tendered to the Governor. Pending the appointment of a successor to him, Mr. Campbell has continued in his old position owing to the necessity of engineering oversight of public works under way and projected for early execution.

Mr. Gere, on the occasion in question, met with strong rivals for the Superintendent's office both in qualifications and support. Mr. Holoway was ultimately chosen as Superintendent. The Governor, though, has evidently never lost sight of Mr. Gere for promotion in the department. Mr. Gere being now mentioned as the probable successor of Mr. Campbell along with the latter's withdrawal of application for reappointment. Mr. Gere has been in the engineering division for some years, the past year or more being resident engineer of the department on the island of Hawaii. So much was doing there that it was deemed wise by Superintendent Cooper to keep a supervising engineer on the island all the time.

## THE IROQUOIS BACK FROM KAHOLAWE

The U. S. Tug Iroquois returned from Lanai and Kahoolawe at 12:45 this morning with Captain Rodman, Sheriff Brown, Secretary Atkinson, Commissioner of Lands Pratt, Mr. Judd and others. The Iroquois arrived at Lanai on Wednesday and remained there until Friday, going thence to Lahaina where the party went ashore to sleep, and left early Saturday morning for Kahoolawe, spending most of yesterday on the island. The tug left Kahoolawe at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon and steamed direct to Honolulu.

Secretary Atkinson went over the Lanai boundaries, looked over the water supply and measures for conserving it and looked into the forests. Twenty-five thousand wild goats infest the island, and hundreds were slaughtered by members of the party. An official tour was made on Kahoolawe by Secretary Atkinson and Commissioner Pratt.

## MON WAR'S ASSAILANTS

### Will Be Sentenced This Morning at 8:45.

Lau Pang, Lau Sing and Lau Chew were found guilty of assault and battery with a dangerous weapon on Ng Mon War, the Chinese lawyer. Mr. Douthitt noted exceptions and gave notice of motion for a new trial. Judge Robinson set this morning at 8:45 for sentence. The early hour is for the convenience of attorneys, as Judge De Bolt calls the civil calendar at 9 o'clock.

Daniel Nuuanu was put on trial in the afternoon for manslaughter, committed by strangling with his hands one Kaahue at Puuloa, Oahu. E. C. Peters, Deputy Attorney General, appeared for the Territory, and Henry Hogan for the defendant.

### AN INCOMPETENT JUROR.

Only one juror was excused, and that for cause. This was Henry Napua, the cause being unfamiliarity with the English language. The juror had attended school but six months in his life.

The following jurors were found satisfactory and sworn: James D. Dougherty, Geo. B. McClellan, John Isaac, Albert Lucas, William Dunbar, W. L. Fletcher, James Nott, Jr., J. C. Cohen, J. M. Dowsett, Arthur W. Rice, H. C. Brown and Edward P. O'Brien.

### GRAND JURY RECESS.

The grand jury for the January term of the First Circuit Court adjourned at 2:30 yesterday afternoon until 9:30 o'clock next Friday morning. Lack of business ready for presentation to them is given as the reason for the long recess the grand jurors have taken.

### TRIAL JURORS EXCUSED.

When the jury in the Puuloa manslaughter case was sworn Judge Robinson excused the rest of the trial jurors until 10 o'clock next Thursday morning.

At the afternoon session Judge Robinson discharged a bench warrant for Edward P. O'Brien, a juror who did not answer to his name in the morning, as he had satisfactorily explained his absence to the court.

### WYLLIE DAVIS WINS.

Judge De Bolt, after a trial that lasted over two days, rendered an oral decision for the defendant in the suit of Gus Johnson against R. Wyllie Davis. It was an appeal from judgment for plaintiff by District Magistrate Dickey, amounting with costs, etc., to \$145.11 on account of labor and material furnished in converting the sloop Eagle into the steam launch Mokapu. Mr. Creighton noted exceptions to the decision.

### REPLEVIN SUIT DECIDED.

Judge De Bolt, after a short trial, gave an oral decision for defendants in the suit of Manuel Pestana Jesus against Joao Baptista de Souza and Maria Muniz. A. G. Correa for plaintiff; S. C. Chillingworth for defendants. An exception was noted by plaintiff. The suit was one of replevin for five chairs, two small tables, one hand sewing machine and one mosquito net, all of the value of seven dollars. It came up on appeal from District Magistrate Dickey, who gave judgment against the defendants to return five chairs and two small tables, or \$5 representing their value, with damages of \$1 and costs of \$5.45.

Judge De Bolt will call his part of the civil calendar at 9 o'clock this morning.

### AT CHAMBERS.

Judge De Bolt granted a divorce to Job K. Manase on the ground of desertion, awarding custody of the one child to the father. C. W. Ashford appeared for libellant, the libellee making no appearance either personally or by counsel.

Helen Wainee Kaolulo was granted a divorce against Robert Kini Kaolulo for his failure to support her. The evidence showed that throughout his married life the husband wasted his substance in drink and dice-throwing. J. J. Dunne represented the libellant. No appearance was made by the libellee.

Cecil Brown's accounts in the administration of the estate of Simon Roth and that of Godfrey Rhodes and in the guardianship of D. Kekoa were severally approved by Judge De Bolt. His accounts as administrator of the estate of K. Kanoa were referred to P. Hanson Kellett, Jr., as master.

## STEAMER NEEDED FOR TRANSPORTS

Officers of the America Maru expected to be called upon to convert that vessel into a transport when at Yokohama. The Japanese government, it was reported, had intended to take two of the Maru steamers for war purposes, and the failure to do so on this last trip is attributed by the officers to the growing belief that Japan does not seriously contemplate war.

Lieut.-Col. A. D. Debovsky, a Russian army officer who passed through on the America Maru, refused to talk yesterday to an Advertiser reporter regarding the probabilities of war with Japan. He has been in the consular service in Japan and now goes to Paris to take a place in the diplomatic corps.

## THE JAPANESE DOUBT POSSIBILITIES OF WAR

### C. M. Cooke Returns From the Orient and Says Consensus of Opinion Was Against Hostilities—Party Enjoyed a Pleasant Trip.

War is believed to be a remote possibility in Japan, despite the constantly increasing reports of war preparations. Such was the opinion Mr. C. M. Cooke obtained in Japan, and such is also the belief of officers on the America Maru. Mr. Cooke with his wife and daughter, Miss Alice Cooke, returned on the America Maru Saturday evening, all of them highly pleased with their trip. The intended journey around the world was abandoned, and the party turned back at Hongkong.

"We left Honolulu in the China on October 3rd," said Mr. Cooke yesterday, "and had a pleasant voyage to Yokohama, where we enjoyed the novelty of the city and especially the ricksha. We were much impressed with the fine hotels and buildings in Yokohama. From there we went to Tokio, and as tourists generally do, visited the Shiba temple. We also visited the Maple Club house and the chrysanthemum shows, which were then just opening. We were of course much impressed, as all are, with these temples and we were much interested in what we saw concerning them. In our journey we were much impressed with the industry of the people especially in their cultivation of land. One thing that interested us very much in our visits to the parks, was the meeting with parties of scholars who were being conducted about by their teachers, receiving instructions at the same time. In the chrysanthemum shows are representations of historical figures, which serve as object lessons for lectures by the teachers. We also saw a great deal of the amusements of the people in the public parks. The parks are beautifully wooded and a great deal has been done in the way of preservation of old trees."

"We next went to Nikko, where though it may not be known to many, the sacred bridge was washed away about a year or so ago. This was the famous bridge over which General Grant refused to walk, though permission was given him. We also visited Lake Chu-zen-ji—a beautiful body of water 4370 feet above the sea level. On the way we were delighted with the beautiful autumn foliage, which is hardly to be surpassed in any country. We next travelled over the well beaten tourist routes and enjoyed all we saw, particularly the beautiful scenery through which we were continually passing."

"We had the advantage of seeing Fujiyama from every side. At Kobe we took the steamer through the Inland Sea for Nagasaki."

"Those who coal boats here would be much interested to see the passing of coal to steamers by six hundred or more women. They generally do the work with small buckets, which are passed from hand to hand, stages being built along the side of the steamer for that purpose."

"The trip to Shanghai across the Yellow Sea was exceedingly pleasant, but we were somewhat surprised when the steamer had to anchor at the mouth of the river, and we were compelled to make the trip of fifteen miles in a lighter in order to reach the city. We met quite a number of former Honolulu people who had taken up their residence in this interesting city. Leaving Shanghai Monday, we arrived at Hongkong on Wednesday evening and from there we went to Canton and Macao. We were somewhat disappointed not to be able to meet our former townsman, Mr. Afong, as he was out of the city, at his country residence, but we had the pleasure of meeting his son who does business in Hongkong."

"On account of a combination of circumstances we concluded to return from here to Honolulu and give up the further journey, we had planned."

"We were constantly hearing reports in Japan of the possibilities of war with Russia, and we met many who expected war to come at any moment. All matters pertaining to the trouble, were, as far as the Japanese government was concerned, not made public, and many reports were mere conjectures. The consensus of opinion of those who seemed to understand the situation was that there was likely to be no war, while several people we met on the steamer, expected to hear that war had been declared upon their arrival in Honolulu. You of course had later news than we on the America Maru. Our return trip on the America Maru was a very pleasant one."

"While American labor costs twice as much as foreign labor, I don't see how we are going to compete with the beet sugar countries," said a sugar baron yesterday. "That is why, with a protective tariff of \$33 a ton on sugar, we still go abroad for most of ours. I don't know who will get the benefit of the reduction in duty on the Cuban crop, but I fancy it will not make sugar any cheaper to the fellow who buys ten pounds at a time from the corner grocery. The Cuban plantation owner will probably get the difference, and it is understood that the American Sugar Refining Company is the largest owner there."

"Up to about nine years ago, producing beet sugar in Germany was the same as owning a goldmine. The Government paid a bounty of one-fourth of a cent a pound. It established bonded warehouses right at the factories so that when a man had a hundred barrels of sugar ready for the market he just put it in the warehouse, got a certificate from the Government and turned the certificate into the bank, borrowing money on it."

"By this system the man with a small capital was able to do a tremendous business on Government credit. The sugar makers got rich so quickly that the Government abolished the warehouse certificate, though continuing the bounty. Whenever a German ships a hundred pounds of sugar abroad he gets 25 cents bounty. To offset this, our tariff provided that sugar from bounty-paying countries should pay that bounty as well as the regular duty."

"Russia also pays a bounty, but it is figured in a complex way with the idea of escaping the penalty in the customs of the importing countries. That question was tried out at length before the Board of General Appraisers."

"Practically all the sugar we import comes in the state called by the trade '96 test', about equal to the best brown sugar. With the duty of \$1.67 paid, 96 test costs \$3.75 a hundredweight. The testimony of the refiners is that it costs 62 cents a hundredweight to refine it, so that at the current price of standard granulated there is a mighty small margin of profit."

"Seven pounds out of every hundred is lost in refining, or rather changed than lost. The refiner gets out of that seven pounds four pounds of syrup and three pounds of a residue which has little value."

"I believe that outside of the United States sugar can be produced for two cents a pound, but with the wages that labor commands here we cannot make cheap sugar."

Eugene Field was once visiting the house of Richard Henry Stoddard in New York. During the evening a certain well known physician dropped in. He is a serious man, and a bit pompous. The talk turned on diet. "Doctor," said Stoddard, "I've heard that you eat two eggs at breakfast every morning the year round." "No," said the doctor, emphatically; "no; on the contrary." "On the contrary!" cried Stoddard; "what's the contrary of eating two eggs?" "Laying two eggs," came in deep, solemn tones from Field.

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# Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu,  
H. T., Second-Class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.  
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

WALTER G. SMITH, Editor.

## SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

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TUESDAY : : : JANUARY 12

## SCHOOL PREPARATION.

One of the excuses for the forcing process of education in some of the local schools is that college entrance examinations are now so high that the preparatory schools must maintain a scheme of study equal, save in the classics, to that of the average American college of a generation ago. The excuse is given for what it is worth; but it would be of better value if one per cent of our school boys and girls actually went to college and if any stern necessity existed for sending a youth there at a certain specified age. Touching the first point it is obviously wrong to stuff and crowd ninety-nine per cent of school children that one per cent may meet the college entrance requirements. Furthermore the supreme effort to put a boy into a university at eighteen is not worth while, considering the mental and physical danger in over-study, when the course, by dividing itself through a longer period, would enable him to enter at nineteen with better health and a nearer approach to maturity. A lad of eighteen or even nineteen, turned loose on the free commons of college life, is in danger, but he had better go at nineteen than eighteen. We are aware of the modern theory that he should be ready for business before twenty-five, but there is no certainty that the lad, with his mind full of undigested book learning and his system undermined by over-work, would ever be as ready for business as the slow but sure student who preserves his health and arrives in college really knowing something and with enough maturity to understand that higher education is not all beer and skittles.

## COUNTY ALMSHOUSE.

An almshouse and county hospital are as much a part of the equipment of an American county as a Board of Supervisors; but this paper urges the authorities, before devising any such system of public relief, to consider how unreasonably large is the class in Hawaii which is eager, on general principles, to get something from it. In an American county of Anglo-Saxon citizenship, so many lazy people try to foist themselves upon public bounty, that it long ago became necessary to have a county farm where healthy inmates of the county almshouse would be required to work for their board and shelter. Here in Oahu are ten people where there are two in an American mainland county who believe that the Government owes them a living. The relief camps are full of them; the charitable societies are besieged by them; the opening of a county almshouse with its lure of board and lodging and nothing to pay would bring them out like a crowd of school-boys who had been promised free soda water at a drug store.

Obviously the thing to do is to have an almshouse on the American plan—one put in the midst of a tract of land where the inmates would grow things. For women inmates some light forms of sewing or hat-making or mat-weaving should be devised. Of course the inmates of a county hospital, being helpless, would be exempted from demands upon their physical strength, and the very aged in the almshouse would get off. But for the rest they should be made to raise much of what they eat—rice, sweet potatoes, and fruits; perhaps also hogs, chickens, ducks and dairy products.

In this way two desirable public objects would be reached: The county almshouse would not attract the merely lazy; while the expenses of running it would be kept down by the labor of the beneficiaries.

## TREES ALONG STREETS.

The Official and Commercial Record proposes a line of trees through the center of the Waikiki Road, that would in no way interfere with traffic and would produce an artistic effect. The suggestion, including the choice of trees indigenous to the tropics, is excellent. In California, between Santa Clara and San Jose, for a distance of three miles, for many years there was a wide avenue, with trees through the middle that were planted by the wise Mission fathers more than a century ago. It is probable that, for the distance, there was hardly a finer driveway in Europe or America. Within a few years, utilitarian and unappreciative supervisors had the trees cut down and the stumps removed, and now no one who can help it drives along that road. This act of brutal vandalism destroyed one of the principal attractions of the city of San Jose and has been bitterly resented. It is probable that public opinion will compel the replanting of the trees.

Nature has done almost everything to beautify these islands, but, in that direction, man has accomplished very little. The Waikiki Road supplies an opportunity that, if improved, will lead to other decorations that would become "world famous."

Mr. Hanna denies that he is the dark horse. But he denies it with a neigh.

## MORE POINTERS FOR LABOR UNIONS.

In further aid of the reconstruction of labor unions, which is so rapidly proceeding, a Chicago Grand Jury has found some interesting indictments against walking-delegates, for conspiracy to wreck the business of the Kellogg Switchboard and Supply Company. The parties indicted were S. E. Johnson, the "business agent" of the Brass Workers' Union; L. E. Fisher, secretary of the International Order of Machinists; and R. S. Crane, its "business agent," and James L. Lamb, the "business agent" of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. The testimony appears to be conclusive that, during the strike, they threatened to ruin the business of the Kellogg Switchboard and Supply Company, unless it submitted without even discussion to the exorbitant demands of its employees.

The strike of the miners in Colorado has developed a different phase of the labor question, which may require the application of that rigid equality before the law, upon which President Roosevelt strenuously insists. In that State, undoubtedly, outrages were committed, in which dynamite was freely used. The Governor, however, in his determination to enforce the law, apparently went beyond the necessity of the case, and undertook to place the disaffected districts under military control and even threatened to suspend locally to habeas corpus. This attempt to substitute a temporary despotism for a species of anarchy, cannot be legally endorsed, and has been disapproved throughout the country. Thus the true point is being reached that law must be enforced against all, whether capitalists, wage-earners or ambitious and over-zealous officials, and that our form of government furnishes an adequate remedy for all the Protean shapes of corruption and of violence.

## THE QUARRY SITE.

On the same ridge with the Boardman block and diagonally across the street from it, is a piece of property, belonging to the Government, which would be suitable for the uses of a Normal school. This is the quarry block. It has not been used for quarry purposes since the illness of Mrs. Hackfeld, several years ago, but it was left in an unsightly state. In fact the quarry excavation is an eyesore in a pleasant neighborhood. In most displeasing contrast with the well-groomed block of Dr. McGrew just across the way. Unless occupied by a large building it will continue to be a scar on the landscape; and as no private person is likely to want it for business or dwelling purposes, a public structure of some kind must be looked to as a means of redeeming its ugliness. What better than the Normal School? The site is as convenient for such a school as the Boardman block; the school structure would decorate it and fill in a bad corner; no interest which the purchase of the Boardman lot would serve save the private one involved in that proposed deal, could lose by the choice of the quarry site. And finally, 172,000 acres of land which may become as valuable, after awhile, as any acre-property in the Territory, would not have to be exchanged for it. The property is the Government's now. It is yielding no revenue, as its product is supplied to better advantage elsewhere. Why not utilize it for a purpose which it admirably meets?

The expense of travel, which is excessive, is not the only element that interferes with the prompt success of the Promotion Committee. The extremes of cosmopolitanism and provincialism confront each other in this Territory, and provincialism has not quite recovered from the shock of contact with the outer world and of our introduction to the American Union. The uneducated portion of the population, consolidated by unprincipled and narrow-minded leaders into a stolid hostility to Americanism, and represented by a local newspaper, is unconsciously the instrument of unrelenting hostility to tourists and immigrants and to every form of enterprise and development that must inevitably result from our incorporation into the greatest Republic of ancient or modern times. This traitorous combination against American nationality and territorial interests is slowly breaking up, but it is still in a degree obstructive.

The lack of municipal statesmanship is also a deterring influence. Tourists are frequently seen in groups at the Waikiki end of the Rapid Transit street railroad, who find themselves blocked in every direction by the want of streets or lanes connecting with the shore and by posted warnings against intrusions upon private grounds. Even the natives, in order to reach the water and pursue their favorite occupation of fishing are compelled to commit technical trespasses, that are cheerfully borne. Tourists, however, become disgusted, especially at night, when they find themselves enveloped in Cimmerian darkness, their nostrils filled with irritating dust and their bodies liable to be probed by splinters from projecting fence rails. And these indications of stolid inhospitality are apparent in a great many quarters of Honolulu and its suburbs, and are not overcome by extended hands and social courtesies.

What is needed in this Territory is more broad Americanism, more practical sagacity in municipal legislation, and the recognition of the fact that the ancient regime can never be restored and that we are living now in the light and feeling the warmth of continental progress. Neither individuals nor communities can feed upon themselves. The Promotion Committee, with unity of purpose and intelligent direction, will not fail, and, in spite of disadvantages, it would be surprising if some of its work did not produce results within a month. The holidays have proved that business has begun to recover from a long period of depression.

## THE PROPOSED LAND EXCHANGE.

The announcement by Governor Carter that he was considering the exchange of the Kapapala Ranch in Kau, for a school house site in Honolulu has not so far called forth any particular public protest. Aside from one communication in the Advertiser and a noncommittal editorial in the Star, we have seen no published criticism of the proposition; but on the other hand we have seldom heard of any suggested possible executive action which has, privately, been more universally criticised and opposed.

The Advertiser does not like to oppose its friends and neighbors in the carrying into execution of their business enterprises and schemes; the same motive has doubtless so far prevented public expression of adverse opinions of many of the leading men of Honolulu—among them intimate friends of both the Governor and of the owners of the Hawaiian Agricultural Company; but the proposed exchange involves principles which are so wide reaching in their effect that the Advertiser would not be doing its duty as a public journal if it did not present them for consideration. Moreover the Governor has called for public opinion upon the subject, and it is but just to him and to the public that disinterested public opinion should be given to him.

There are various phases of the subject:

First. The school site under consideration is but a city lot, two or three acres in extent.

The value suggested as a basis of exchange, is that placed upon it during a boom period, several years elapsed. It did not bring that price then, and cannot today be sold for that figure or any thing like it. The Rapid Transit system has revolutionized land conditions in Honolulu, within the last eighteen months. With the exception of the immediate business center, land that is within two or three, and even four miles of the center of town is, by reason of the quick, easy and cheap communication provided, practically as available for school purposes as is that within a radius of one mile from the center. For example, few, if any, scholars attend Punahou or the High School because of their relative location. It is as cheap to get to one to the other, and there is but little difference in time consumed.

As a result of this, the available school house sites are greatly increased in number, and a good one can be had for a third or a quarter of the price put upon the Boardman lot.

If the Governor will advertise for offers of land for a Normal School site he will probably be surprised to find how many there are. Ten or twelve thousand dollars should procure a good one.

Second. The land proposed to be given in exchange is, for Hawaii, an enormous area. The Governor's statement sets forth that the total area of Kapapala is 172,000 acres. Of this area it is proposed to reserve one-eighth, or 21,500 acres for forest purposes, and 600 acres of cane land, leaving 149,900 acres, which are proposed to be deeded in fee simple to the Hawaiian Agricultural Company, in exchange for the Boardman lot in Honolulu, which lot the company is to acquire from its present owners for the purpose of deeding it to the government for a school house site.

The present intrinsic value of this vast area is much greater than even the high value placed on the Boardman lot. The Kapapala Ranch has always been considered one of the best in the country.

Third. Of much greater importance than the simple question of relative values, upon which opinions may honestly differ, is the principle of disposing of great areas of undeveloped country land for small areas of city property which have already reached their full possible value, at least for many years to come.

It is true that thousands of acres of Kapapala are barren mountain top, lava flow and sand, but there are other thousands of acres that are covered with good soil. There is no agricultural use now known here which it can be put to; but Hawaii has learned many lessons within the past few years about "waste lands."

It is only a few years ago that James Campbell was jeered at as a fool for paying \$300,000 for the land of Honolulu on this island. It was "waste land." But that same "waste land" produces now, net profits of approximately \$500,000 per annum.

Five years ago the Wahiawa district, near Pearl Harbor, was pasturing one head of stock to about five acres of land, and the cattle were underfed at that, while attempted agriculture was a dead failure.

Today Wahiawa is producing hundreds of thousands of pineapples at a profit, and the land cannot be bought for \$150 an acre.

A few years ago 60,000 acres of land were sold in Puna for \$20,000. It was "waste land." Today 5000 acres of it is under cultivation in cane.

Five years ago the land near Barber's Point was so dry and "waste" that it was good for nothing but "bee pasture" during the few rainy months of the year. Last year it yielded a crop of sugar that paid a profit of twenty-five per cent or more. Scores of other similar instances can be cited right here in Hawaii, without referring to the "Great American Desert" of yesterday, which is the granary of the world of today.

Hawaii should hold on to its undeveloped lands, getting what rents it can from them, reserving always, the right to take them over for agricultural purposes if a field develops for such use of them. The future possibility of making homes for a citizen population should not be sacrificed for the sake of securing a present house site, with the accompanying locking up of great areas in cattle ranches.

Fourth. Of equal importance with the last objection is the point that a precedent should not be established for trading off great areas of country land for small city lots, at the sole direction of the Governor and the land agent. Governor Carter has made public the proposition under consideration. There is no law requiring publicity, and if a precedent is established now, it may lead to disastrous private deals in the future in the hands of a less scrupulous and public spirited executive. There are a number of large sugar plantations situated wholly or largely on government land. For example, the Waiakaa, the Olowalu, the Waimanalo, the Maakee Sugar Company and others. These lands are yielding large revenues to the Territorial Government. As the old leases run out the rents will be much higher, if they are leased again. What is to be done with these plantations is a problem by itself; but we do not want to wake up some fine morning and hear that the title to a plantation has been traded for a school, or an armory or any other kind of a building site in Honolulu, and have the Kapapala ranch exchange cited as a precedent and a justification.

Fifth. Another reason against the proposed exchange is, that it is unfair to the country districts to trade off the public lands in their immediate vicinity, for the benefit of local improvements in Honolulu. While the land in question belongs to the Territory and the schools are Territorial institutions, there is a moral claim and a common sense right in and on behalf of the locality in which the lands are situated, to participate in the beneficial use thereof, if there is any beneficial use possible, present or future. This particularly applies to great areas of undeveloped land which may at some future time possibly become the subject of homesteading or the producer of diversified industries, scarcely to be dreamed of if the lands are once gathered into the folds of a great cattle ranch.

Exchanges are always liable to abuse, but if they must be made, unless there are very strong reasons to the contrary, they should be confined to exchange for purposes in the same vicinity, or at least on the same island.

The sincere and friendly advice of the Advertiser to the Governor and to the Hawaiian Agricultural Company is to discontinue the proposed Kapapala exchange.

## SHE TOOK THEM AT THEIR WORD.

Keuka Lake is one of the most attractive of the great chain of lakes in the interior of New York State. Bluff Point at its head is a bold promontory, which rises grandly and impressively. It was upon the banks of this lake that the famous "Jemima Wilkinson" founded a colony nearly three generations ago and announced that she could walk upon the water of the lake. A large crowd gathered to see her undertake the experiment. Turning to her followers she asked: "Have you all faith that I can walk upon the water?" "We have! We have!" her followers replied. "Then there is no use in my undertaking to do so," she replied. "If ye have faith ye shall be saved without my walking upon the water."—Syracuse Telegram.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

Superintendent Holloway will sell the tug Eleu to the best possible advantage.

George Rosa of the tax office, who once stood trial for the murder of his brother, was arrested on Thursday charged with assault and battery on his wife. The woman did not appear in Police Court yesterday. Her husband was reprimanded and discharged.

Governor Carter is having surveys made by Surveyor Wall for the purpose of making a new proclamation of the Honolulu postoffice site, for the Federal Government, as there were omissions of outlying pieces of land in the proclamation of Governor Dole.

There were 64 deaths in Honolulu district in December, of which 13 were of children under one year of age. The monthly death rate a thousandth of population was 1.62. By nationalities the deaths were 22 Hawaiian, 11 Chinese, 15 Japanese, 9 Portuguese, 2 United States, 1 British and 3 other.

Rev. Hiram Bingham, D. D., has completed a commentary on the New Testament in the Gilbert Islands language. It will be published by the American Tract Society. Dr. Bingham's Gilbertese version of the Bible made him famous among the great missionaries of the Nineteenth Century.

At the regular annual roll call rally of the Christian church last night it was voted to call the Rev. John G. Slayter of Akron, Ohio, to the pastorate of the church. Dr. Slayter is described as a man of fine pulpit presence, a finished pulpit orator, who has been very successful in a number of pastorates in the State of Ohio.

Suggestions of merchants and maritime people are invited by Superintendent Holloway upon the reorganization of the outer harbor wharf system. The scheme of his predecessor, Mr. Cooper, which was fully explained in the press and for which the Legislature made but a moiety of the estimated appropriation necessary out of loan funds, is the basis of the desired discussion.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

S. E. Damon's bond in \$250,000 as Oahu County Treasurer, has the Pacific Surety Co. as surety.

There is now a possibility that the present site of the Insane Asylum will be retained for the new buildings.

Commissioner A. F. Judd is taking testimony in some Japanese immorality cases. Terayama, acquitted on Friday, was arrested on new charges yesterday.

Judge Robinson sentenced the assaults of Lawyer Ng Mon War yesterday, giving Lau Chew, the man who wielded the leaden knuckle, six months at hard labor and Lau Sing and Lau Pang one month each.

Nothing has been heard from Delegate Kuhlo regarding a memorial committed to his charge by the Chamber of Commerce, asking Congress to modify the navigation laws so as to permit foreign mail steamships to carry passengers between Honolulu and San Francisco.

Dr. P. Anderson of Stonegate, England, author of interesting books on volcanoes including a comprehensive description of the Soufriere eruption, in acknowledging receipt of the Pioneer Advertising Co.'s handbook of Hawaii from its writer, says: "You are certainly up to date in the advertising line in Hawaii."

After the approval of the bonds of county officers by the supervisors of Maui, it was discovered that the treasurer's bond in \$50,000, as was fixed, had been signed by all the necessary parties and passed by the Board of Supervisors without having the amount of security inserted. Editor Robertson and former Assessor J. N. K. Keola discovered the fatal error, which the supervisors lost no time in having corrected. This process involved the execution of a new bond.

Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth arrested an old Hawaiian named Punuku at 12:30 o'clock this morning near Thomas Square, and is investigating him. The man's clothes were covered with cobwebs and it is believed he has been getting under vacant houses and stealing the lead from grease-traps. The Hawaiian carried a magnet in his shirt which was attached to his coat by a long key chain. The magnet was used to detect the presence of lead or other metal. If lead the Hawaiian used a knife to cut it out. Punuku has already served six months for a similar offense.

Curtis Iauken will probably present his bond to the supervisors some time this week. He is reported to have secured as sureties, August Dreier, Mrs. Parker, Mrs. D. Kawanakoa, Cecil Brown and others.

County Attorney Rawlins will appoint no deputy to assist him until he has learned just how much work his department will have to do. Mr. Rawlins has been appearing before the grand jury for the past week, when his time was not taken up at the meeting of the Supervisors. The legislative investigation will probably not be started until after the Supervisors adjourn for the month.

W. P. McDougall of West Hawaii is the first county assessor to qualify.

Rev. W. M. Kincaid has been accorded the degree of Doctor of Divinity by Williams College, Mass.

Secretary Atkinson will codify and index the official correspondence in his office, so as to have it suitable for reference when required.

Execution in the suit of City Mill Co. vs. W. C. Achi was stayed when it came to the sheriff's sale yesterday. Mr. Achi having paid the debt with costs amounting to \$1060.90. The property that was in jeopardy is situated in North and South Kona.

## 100 Doses For One Dollar

Economy in medicine must be measured by two things—cost and effect. It cannot be measured by either alone. It is greatest in that medicine that does the most for the money—that radically and permanently cures at the least expense. That medicine is

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

It purifies and enriches the blood, cures pimples, eczema and all eruptions, tired, languid feelings, loss of appetite and general debility.

"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla and found it reliable and giving perfect satisfaction. It takes away that tired feeling, gives energy and puts the blood in good condition." Miss EFFIE COLSON, 1353 10th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Hood's Sarsaparilla promises to cure and keeps the promise.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Manufacturers of every description made to order.

## HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, January 11, 1904.

NAME OF STOCK	Open	High	Low	Ask
<b>MERCANTILE</b>				
O. Brewer & Co.	1,000,000	100		875
<b>STOCKS</b>				
Am. Agricultural	5,000,000	80		104
Am. Sugar	1,000,000	100		175
Haw. Com. & Sug. Co.	2,812,750	100		475
Haw. Sugar Co.	2,000,000	30		25
Honolulu	750,000	100		
Honolulu	2,000,000	30		
Kahuku	500,000	100		204
Kahuku	500,000	100		8
Maui Sugar Co., Ltd.	8,500,000	100		
Oahu Sugar Co.	2,000,000	100		85
Olowalu	1,000,000	20		80
Olowalu	800,000	20		7
Olowalu	1,000,000	100		10
Pauahau Sugar Plantation Co.	5,000,000	50		
Pacific	500,000	100		209
Pala	750,000	100		125
Popeo	750,000	100		180
Pioneer	1,700,000	100		10
Waiakaa	4,000,000	100		50
Waiakaa	700,000	100		280
Waimanalo	300,000	100		180
<b>STAMPS</b>				
Wilder S. S. Co.	80,000	100		110
Wilder S. S. Co.	80,000	100		125
<b>MISCELLANEOUS</b>				
Haw. Electric Co.	500,000	100		95
H. R. T. & L. Co. Ltd.	1,000,000	100		85
Hon. R. T. & L. Co. Ltd.	1,000,000	100		85
O. R. T. & L. Co.	100,000	100		10
Hilo R. T. & L. Co.	50,000	20		17
<b>BONDS</b>				
Haw. Govt. 5 p. c.				
Haw. Ter. 4 p. c. (Fire Claims)				
Hilo R. T. & L. Co.				
H. R. T. & L. Co.				
H. R. T. & L. Co.				
O. R. T. & L. Co.				
Oahu P. T. & L. Co.				
Oahu P. T. & L. Co.				
Oahu P. T. & L. Co.				
Pioneer Mill Co.				

## METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey, Published Every Monday.

DAY	BAROM.	TEMP.	REL. HUM.	WIND	MOON
Jan. 11	30.00	70	77	18	5-5
Jan. 12	30.00	70	77	18	5-5
Jan. 13	30.00	70	77	18	5-5
Jan. 14	30.00	70	77	18	5-5
Jan. 15	30.00	70	77	18	5-5
Jan. 16	30.00	70	77	18	5-5
Jan. 17	30.00	70	77	18	5-5
Jan. 18	30.00	70	77	18	5-5
Jan. 19	30.00	70	77	18	5-5
Jan. 20	30.00	70	77	18	5-5

Barometer corrected to 32 F. and sea level, and for standard gravity of Lat. 45. This correction is—06 for Honolulu.

## TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

		Moon rises and sets.		Sun rises.		Sun sets.		High Tide.		Low Tide.		High Tide.		Low Tide.		High Tide.		Low Tide.		Days.	
		Rise.		Set.		Rise.		Set.		Rise.		Set.		Rise.		Set.		Rise.		Set.	
		11		12		13		14		15		16		17		18		19		20	
		11		12		13		14		15		16		17		18		19		20	
		11		12		13		14		15		16		17		18		19		20	
		11		12		13		14		15		16		17		18		19		20	
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## School for Sugar Industry

SCHOOL FOR SUGAR INDUSTRY AT BRUNSWICK; Established 1872; Subsidized by the Government; Enlarged 1876.—Frequented hitherto by 1222 persons. Commencement of the preparatory course, February 12, of the Principal course, March 1, 1904.

The Direction: { PROF. DR. FRÜHLING and  
DR. A. RÜSSING

## COMMERCIAL NEWS

A meeting of the Irwin plantations has been called for Monday to consider the extension of the present agreement with the sugar trust. Practically all of the other plantations in the islands have already voted to extend the term of their present contracts for a period of two years, and the Irwin plantations are expected to follow suit at tomorrow's meetings.

The present contracts which Hawaiian plantations have with the trust call for the current market price for raw sugar on the date of its delivery in New York, provided it is up to the required test. The present extension of the agreement is for the term of two years. The plantation meetings scheduled for tomorrow are those of the Waimanalo Sugar Co., Hilo Sugar Co. and the Olowalu Sugar Co.

## THE STOCK MARKET.

There has been but little doing on the local stock market for the first week of the new year, and brokers do not expect anything better for several weeks. Although as a rule stocks are weak, there is a general feeling that some improvement is about due. Ewa is still offered at par, and there are still buyers in the market. Rapid Transit is one of the stocks most in demand, due in a great measure to the recently declared dividend of one per cent, and the hope that this presages a regular annual dividend of eight per cent. The annual meeting of the Honolulu Rapid Transit &amp; Land Co. is scheduled for Tuesday morning, and the question will then be decided. In view of the extensions and other improvements it is hardly expected that the anticipated dividend will be paid.

The regular quarterly meeting of Brewer &amp; Co. is scheduled for Wednesday, at which time the dividend to be paid for the next three months will be decided upon. A director in the company said yesterday that the two per cent monthly dividend would hardly be continued for the next three months. It is the practice of Brewer &amp; Co. to go slowly for the first months of the year and make up the annual dividend in the closing quarters of each year. The company is in the best of condition.

There were sales during the week of McBryde at \$3.50 which is a slight advance over the old price. Honokaa sold during the week at \$13, which is the old price. Sales of the same stock, some 300 shares, have been reported on the San Francisco market at \$12.50. The strongest San Francisco stock at present is Hawaiian Commercial, which is steady at \$44.25. There have been recent sales on the coast of Hutchinson in quite large blocks as low as \$7 and \$7.50. Hawaiian Agricultural which is considered one of the best stocks sold at San Francisco at \$175.

## THE COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

County government was inaugurated Monday without serious results, as far as it has gone, although the Territory comes from the change in poor shape. The decision of the Supreme Court is still being anxiously awaited and there is a good deal of difference of opinion as to just what this will be. If the county law is declared invalid that will mean an end to county government for the present. Government is still at a standstill so far as the supervisors are concerned in Oahu. The local board is going ahead very slowly until the Supreme Court renders a decision on the county law, and only sufficient work is being done to keep matters moving. If the county act fails, it is expected that the action of the supervisors will be confirmed by the Territory. In the meantime everything hinges on the decision of the Supreme Court which is expected some day this week.

## COUNTY TREASURY DEPOSITS.

What is interesting bankers more than anything else just at present is the county funds. The county law, differing from the territorial law, permits the deposit by the treasurer of funds in his hands, but only with the approval of the Board of Supervisors. The county act provides:

Section 85. The County Treasurer shall keep all moneys received by him belonging to the Territory, or to any other County, in his own possession until disbursed according to law. He shall not place the same in the possession of any person, for any purpose; nor loan or in any manner use or permit any person to use the same, except as provided by law, but nothing in this Section shall preclude him with the approval of the Board from making special deposits for the safe keeping of public moneys; but he shall be liable therefor on his official bond.

The Supervisors object to the deposit of all county money in one bank, as do the banks not favored. For the first few months, however, there will be very little money to squabble over, although in November there may be three or four hundred thousand dollars subject to deposit.

MAUI HAS  
TROUBLESupervisors Pay Education Office Wants  
No Attention  
to Law.

MAUI, Jan. 9.—On the 4th county government on Maui was inaugurated at Wailuku with some pomp and ceremony. At noon the twelve county officers elect arrived at the court house in carriages and were received by the local military company.

After the formality of administering the oath of office, Circuit Judge J. W. Kalua in a most felicitous speech in Hawaiian stated that he had approved the bonds of the Supervisors and congratulated them on their accession to office.

Chairman T. B. Lyons of the Supervisors replied thanking the Judge for his courtesy. Then the new county sheriff took charge of the police department and the five supervisors went into session which has continued all the week. The bonds of the other seven officers were approved and minor appointments discussed.

Quite a heated controversy took place during one of their meetings concerning the retention in office of Wm. Saffery, deputy sheriff of Wailuku, who is a Republican and who refused to take the oath to the Home Rule party. Sheriff White wished to appoint him whether he would affiliate with Home Rulers or not, but the Supervisors at length had their way and thus emphasized the great principle of Maui Home Rulers that no one shall hold a county office without subscribing to the party oath.

The Republican district magistrates, "hold-over" appointees of Governor Dole, have also been asked to subscribe to this "cast-iron" pledge.

Judges W. A. McKay of Wailuku and Charles Copp of Makawao have refused and consequently two new judges have been appointed. Confusion, friction and perhaps worse must happen from these actions.

On Thursday Judge McKay adjourned the Wailuku district court, there seemingly being no business. Immediately on his departure a new magistrate, Thomas Clark, enters the courtroom and tries a case of which Judge McKay had no information. At Makawao on Friday Hao Kekapa appeared in the court room and declared that he had received his commission as district magistrate of Makawao. Judge Copp maintained that he was the district magistrate and should act as such until the expiration of his commission.

Inasmuch as the Supervisors have the power to fix salaries, their probable plan is to "freeze out" recalcitrant judges by failing to appropriate any money for their salaries.

Another case of friction between Territorial and county authorities is this: Enorme Ferreira of Kokomo (Makawao) received a light wine and beer license to date from December 30, 1903, but signed by Treasurer Kepoikal at 10:35 a. m. Jan. 4, 1904. County Attorney John Richardson declares Ferreira's license illegal and the County Treasurer has issued a license to sell light wine and beer at Kokomo to a Portuguese resident of Huelo.

Some of the appointments of the Supervisors are as follows:  
Deputy Sheriffs: For Wailuku, .....; for Makawao, Adam Forsyth; for Lahaina, C. B. Cockett; for Hana, W. L. Mossman.

Deputy Tax Assessors: For Wailuku, L. M. Vettesen; for Makawao, Geo. B. Schrader; for Hana, W. L. Hardy; for Lahaina, Wm. Kaluakini.

## TEACHERS' MEETING.

Monday afternoon, the 4th, the teachers of Makawao district held their regular meeting in the Makawao school house. The program consisted of an instructive lesson on the new Republic of Panama by S. R. Dowdle and an exposition of the "Teaching of Morals in Government Schools" by C. E. Copeland. A plan of devoting a whole day for teachers' meeting every two months instead of an afternoon monthly is under consideration and a committee was appointed to report upon it at next meeting.

## STRAYS.

On the 1st, the First National Bank of Wailuku declared and paid a dividend of three per cent.

Epiphany was observed on the 6th by local Roman Catholic churches.

Tuesday afternoon, the 12th, the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Maui Telephone Co. will be held at the Pala Plantation office.

Superintendent R. W. Filler of the Kahului R. R. Co. has been making other notable improvements at Kahului in addition to the new and ornate railroad station. The square between the Kahului store and the depot has been filled in with good soil and planted in grass. This park-like aspect is much more impressive and attractive to the visitor than the former sandy waste.

The Keane and Honomau rice planters have just harvested a very good rice crop. At present they are busy planting their nurseries, preparatory to the transplanting which is to take place in February.

The planters are now burning off their old patches, an event rarely possible in that wet country and in consequence of this good fortune, it is prophesied that next season will be a fine one.

There was no service in the Pala Foreign church last Sunday owing to the illness of Rev. Dr. E. G. Beckwith. From last reports the doctor has well-nigh recovered.

Friday afternoon, the 8th, Mrs. D. B. Murdoch of Pala gave an afternoon tea in honor of Mrs. Wm. A. Baldwin. Thirty-five ladies were present.

Dr. T. Fleming of Grove Ranch has accepted the bookkeeper's position of

DIFFERENCE  
OF MINDSEducation Office Wants  
Its Own Way About  
School Exhibit.

The Education Office and E. W. Macfarlane, Commissioner to the St. Louis Exposition, somehow or other fail to see eye to eye with regard to the educational exhibit. This, by the way, appears to be the only portion of Hawaii's contribution to the great fair which is ready to be packed for shipment at an hour's notice. When the Governor asked the Board of Education to assemble an exhibit of the work of the public schools, it was practically a case of "no sooner said than done"—at least the order was speedily put into execution and within a creditably short space of time the returns came in, in the form of the finest material in school exercises and school handicraft which had ever, for a similar purpose and anything like the quantity, been brought together in Honolulu.

Since it came to look as if the educational exhibit was all that the Territory was going to show at St. Louis, Commissioner Macfarlane has been desirous of having it transferred, for preliminary local exhibition, to the rooms of the Hawaii Promotion Committee. Further, he has been interviewing the Governor with a view to having E. M. Boyd, secretary of the Promotion Committee as well as secretary to himself on the St. Louis commission appointed some time ago, go forward to St. Louis at the earliest possible date as his representative for whatever business may have to be done regarding Hawaii's appearance at the Exposition. With this arrangement is connected a proposal to send the educational exhibit along in Mr. Boyd's charge.

The Education office is not disposed to acquiesce in the latter proposal. If the educational exhibit is to be all, or nearly all, the show of Hawaii at St. Louis, it is the opinion of the Education office that a representative of its own, familiar with every detail not only of the exhibit but of the Territorial public school system, should be sent to look after it and to explain to visitors from all nations at St. Louis all about education in Hawaii.

In the meantime the Education office declines to have the exhibit packed over to the Promotion Committee rooms. It is deemed that it is in best hands while in the custody of those who have seen to its assembling. Besides, the less handling it receives here the better condition will it be in when displayed at St. Louis. Commissioner Macfarlane would perhaps be of the same mind if he inspected the objects that have been laid out for public view in the Education office. Many of them would suffer in looks from too much musing about, in and out of packing cases.

QUIETING TITLE  
OF HAIKU LANDS

The Attorney General's department has rendered an opinion to the Governor on the application of W. O. Aiken for a quiet title deed to three pieces of land in Haiku, Maui. It is to the effect that the application comes within the provision of Section 297 of the Civil Laws of 1897, providing for the quieting of title, where equitable grounds are shown, to property in which the Government may have an apparent interest.

These Haiku lands were deeded to Governor Kanoa for Victoria Kamamalu, who sold them before the great mahele or land distribution. The King's Council deeded a portion of the Haiku lands to Minister Armstrong in consideration of public services. Then at the great mahele the Haiku lands were awarded to Victoria Kamamalu, the award giving her "all remaining portions." The cloud on the title arises from the question of whether Victoria's award included the remnants disposed of before the great mahele.

Commissioner Pratt will be asked to look into the matter, but in the meantime the Government is not believed to have any interest, as if the deed to Kanoa is not a valid link in the title the remnants go with the Kamamalu awards.

## Another Week's Deliberation.

A note to reporters posted in the Judiciary office yesterday stated that, though the Supreme Court was to begin another session tomorrow, no cases would be heard and the court would adjourn for one week. This may be taken as the measure of the further time the court desires for considering the County Act case.

Walter Scott liked to tell the story of his meeting an Irish beggar in the street who importuned him for a sixpence. Not having one, Scott gave him a shilling, adding with a laugh, "Now remember, you owe me sixpence." "Och, sure enough," said the beggar, "and God grant you may live till I pay you!"—Youth's Companion.

The Hamakua Ditch Extension Co. at Kailua.

By Tuesday's steamer Mrs. Wm. Mann departed for Hawaii. Her husband has recently been appointed head luna of the Hutchinson plantation.

To show the present status of the County Act on Maui, Antonio Borba, the Wailuku merchant, this week refused to furnish the Wailuku police with some caps on the order of the sheriff, Wm. White. He said however he would take the personal order of Mr. White which was not forthcoming.

GOATS STAND IN WAY OF  
DEVELOPMENT OF LANAI

## Secretary Atkinson Talks of the Visit of Inspection to Two Small Islands—Kahoolawe is Wind Swept—Gigantic Water Scheme.

Lanai will never be of much value until the goats which are now overrunning the government lands are exterminated, is the opinion of the officials who returned from the island yesterday on the Iroquois, after a most thorough inspection. The members of the party spent three days on the island of Lanai, practically all of the time in the saddle. They also visited the island of Kahoolawe which is also said to be in need of considerable attention on the part of the government. Chas. Gay was reported by the members of the party to be spending thousands of dollars in the improvement of Lanai, mainly in bringing water to his ranch from Maunalei gulch.

"We left Honolulu on the Iroquois at six o'clock Wednesday morning," said Secretary A. L. C. Atkinson who went with the party as the representative of Governor Carter. "We landed at Manalo on Lanai at two o'clock in the afternoon, where we were met by Chas. Gay with horses. The same afternoon, we rode up to Koele. Mr. Gay's place, inspecting the land on the way up. The next day we rode to the furthest northwest point of the island, and then along the coast to Anahua harbor. We came back to Koele by way of Paomai. On Friday we rode to Puukukui where we could look down Maunalei gulch, which is practically the only source of water supply for the entire island. We came back from there at noon on Friday and then rode over the forest belt looking also at Palawai. We then went to Gibson's and back to Manalo where we again took the Iroquois. Friday night we spent at Lahaina and early Saturday morning embarked again for Kahoolawe where we spent all day Saturday. We were met there by Christian Conradt and rode over and saw the whole of the island. The government owns the island, and Mr. Conradt has leases for nine years, and may make some proposition to the government relative to these lands.

"The island is in a bad state and it will take a great deal of money to put it in any kind of shape. We were enveloped in a cloud of dust all the time we were there. The island is covered with red soil, which is being gradually blown away. There is just a little grass in a few spots and hardly a drop of water, except some muddy water at the bottom of an old crater.

Secretary Atkinson will make a report to the Governor today. Land Commissioner Boyd was also a member of the party, and the information obtained on the trip of the Iroquois will be used in the future disposition of the lands of Lanai and Kahoolawe.

A NEW LINE  
FROM THE ORIENT

A consular report from Lima, Peru, says that the local Chinese residents have promoted a new steamship company called the Compania Maritima Occidental a Vapor, with the object of opening a new steamship service between Peru and the East. At present marine communication is confined to the roundabout route via North America. It is true that there is one Italian sailing vessel plying between Callao, Peru, and Hongkong, but she makes only two voyages a year, a single voyage lasting two or even three months. Then, Japanese steamers, carrying emigrants, make occasional trips to Peru, but they only connect this country and Peru. Moreover, the Peruvian Government and leading business-men are now bent on finding some means of opening active trade relations with Japan. All these considerations have encouraged the Chinese promoters of the present scheme. This company will have a capital of \$25,000, and though the sum may seem inadequate for such an enterprise, it will be sufficient for the company, which is to charter vessels for the time being and does not contemplate owning any. The company's capital has already been subscribed to the amount of about \$20,000, the shareholders being almost all Chinese.

SEC'Y ATKINSON  
ASSUMES OFFICE

A. L. C. Atkinson, Secretary of the Territory, took actual hold of his office yesterday morning. His commission was only received from Washington the evening before he left in the U. S. S. Iroquois with the Government expedition to Lanai and Kahoolawe, which returned in the first hour of Sunday morning. Secretary Atkinson's installation relieves Governor Carter of much routine in administrative affairs, as the Governor had been keeping up the ordinary business of the office since his own incumbency of it.

This morning the Secretary will resume the settlement of the Chinese fund claims. "I hope as many as possible will be sent in," Mr. Atkinson said yesterday afternoon, "as I want to get through with them." He did not think there was any time limit, or that there could be such, on the presentation of claims.

There are not half a dozen large trees although there is a tree, the paka, (which has a yellow flower, which is spreading in the protected valleys. Altogether there are about 5,000 sheep on the island, but they are not segregated, and the lambs are kept with the ewes. I simply looked at the property to see what can be done. There are 40,000 acres on which the leases expire in nine years."

## WATER ON LANAI.

"The great trouble on Lanai," continued Secretary Atkinson, "is the lack of water. Mr. Gay is making tremendous efforts to get water to his land. He owns in fee simple the great portion of the island and has leases on the balance. The land of Kahului will revert to the government in 1907. There are three beautiful pasture tracts, in the old basins of the craters. Mr. Gay is trying to bring the water over from Maunalei a distance of forty miles. It has to be pumped two thousand feet, and a six-hundred foot pump is being installed. It will be run by windmill and gasoline power. Mr. Gay is spending a lot of money in improvements on the island. There was some talk some time ago of starting a sisal plantation on the island, but I doubt if it will ever be made a success. There is not enough water on Lanai to grow sisal.

"I also looked into the question of forest reservation. The forest belt is on government land, and also on a tract owned by W. G. Irwin. Of course no plan for forest preservation has been made as yet, but it will be a difficult problem. The great difficulty is going to be with the goats. There are from 15,000 to 25,000 goats on the island now, and they are thickest in the forest belt. It is hardly worth while to attempt to do anything until the upper levels are fenced in and the goats driven off. There are tremendous cliffs in that portion of the island and it is going to be an expensive proposition to exterminate the goats. Mr. Gay is willing to furnish anyone with a horse and a gun who wants to help get rid of them."

Secretary Atkinson will make a report to the Governor today. Land Commissioner Boyd was also a member of the party, and the information obtained on the trip of the Iroquois will be used in the future disposition of the lands of Lanai and Kahoolawe.

NEW SCHEDULE  
FOR PACIFIC MAIL

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company contemplates placing in effect a new time schedule for its steamers next June. At approximately the same time it will increase its service. The two big steamers, Mongolia and Manchuria, which were recently purchased by the company while in course of construction from the Atlantic Transport Company, are intended for the Oriental trade, and the Mongolia, which is the nearest competitor, will arrive in Manila next May according to present calculations. Other steamers will be added to the company's fleet, and the directors intend broadening the scope of their operation to a considerable extent. The Pacific Mail is a Harriman interest and the belief prevails that there will soon be a fight on between Harriman and Hill for the control of the trans-Pacific freight and passenger traffic.

The construction of the Mongolia and the Manchuria was begun in anticipation of the Congress of the United States passing the Ship Subsidy bill. The bill was defeated and, with it, the hopes of the Atlantic Transport Company. The directors gladly disposed of the two giant freight liners to the Pacific Mail people. J. H. Rinder has been appointed captain of the Mongolia. The captain of her sister ship, the Manchuria, has not yet been named although there are not a few seafaring men who would like to have the job. Both vessels, it is expected, will make the run between Frisco and Hongkong in 25 days.—Shanghai Times.

PRATT REPORTS  
ON IROQUOIS TRIP

J. W. Pratt, Commissioner of Lands, reported to Governor Carter yesterday afternoon on the expedition in the U. S. S. Iroquois to Lanai and Kahoolawe. Little is left for publication after the account from Secretary Atkinson gives by a reporter in yesterday's Advertiser.

With regard to the Lanai forest, more than half of it is owned by Charles Gay, owner of Lanai ranch, and W. G. Irwin. Mr. Gay intends to buy Mr. Irwin's holding and when he does so will own practically the main part of the forest belt.

In speaking of water on the island, Secretary Atkinson referred to the process of cleaning sisal, which takes much water, and not to the cultivation, as the plant thrives in dry soil.







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The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of  
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German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

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F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea River and Land Transport. of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.  
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### Comments on Hawaii.

Queen Liliuokalani is promptly on hand with her little bill for ten million dollars for the loss of her crown lands in Hawaii. But the trouble is, she lost them to the Dole government before Uncle Sam took hold. Her argument that as we paid twenty millions to Spain for the Philippines, we ought to be willing to pay her half that for Hawaii won't do, because Spain had something to sell, and she hadn't.

The deficit of Hawaii suggests that Congress might well refuse its assent to a salary roll (which bankrupts the Islands). A Territorial Legislature which has no more regard for the rights and interests of the people than to pass an appropriation bill which appropriates more for salaries alone than the whole revenues, certainly deserves to be called down.—Salt Lake Tribune.

ABOUT COLDS.—In all countries and among all nations of the globe, cough medicines are used and used probably more extensively than any other one class of medicines. Every human being is subject to throat and lung troubles, which may terminate his existence. People everywhere realize the dangerous consequences of a neglected cold, for the majority of fatalities have their origin in and are characterized first by a simple cold. The more careful and prudent persons do not permit a cold to run its course, but treat it promptly. For many years Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has been in use throughout the United States and many other countries and time has proven it to be the best adapted of any remedy yet made for all throat and lung diseases, and especially coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough. It always cures and cures quickly. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

## NEW HEALTH AMBULANCE

Fine Vehicle for Sick and Injured in Commission.

The first Board of Health ambulance went into commission yesterday. The ambulance is a handsome vehicle built along the lines of the police patrol wagon, but is lower and better adapted to the carrying of injured and sick persons.

The ambulance was turned over to the Board of Health yesterday by the makers, the Hawaiian Carriage Manufacturing Company. The cost to the government was in the neighborhood of \$750.

It is a solidly built wagon, about the same length as the patrol wagon. The trucks are heavy and supplied with flexible but very strong springs. The wheels have large spokes and are equipped with extra large rubber tires. In crossing railroad tracks there will be little or no jar, and the wheels are so adapted as to cross railroad tracks obliquely without sliding the wagon along the rails.

The body of the wagon is equipped with lengthwise seats which can be lowered, the cushions forming a natural pad to the sides after the stretcher is in position. The latter is on the way from the mainland. It is provided with numerous sets of springs and so adjusted that the stretcher will preserve a horizontal position no matter what inclination the wagon may take.

Two steps at the rear give access to the ambulance, the sides being provided with brass railings. The legend, "Health Department," is lettered in gold on both sides of the body of the ambulance. The red cross appears on the driver's box and is surrounded by the following: "Board of Health—Territory of Hawaii." Under the driver's box is a heavy gong. The vehicle has a canopy and the sides can be enclosed with curtains.

The ambulance is now at the Stockyards Stables on King street, where the Health Department horses are stabled. A call to the Health Department for the ambulance will bring it out within a short space of time. In many instances where the patrol wagon has been generally made use of for accident cases, the ambulance will now be sent. The transportation of patients to and from hospitals, including contagious cases, will be done entirely by the Health ambulance. The Department has in addition, a fumigating wagon as large as a fire engine, a sulphur machine and six formalin machines.

## HAWAIIAN MAIL MAY BE SAVED

Mail articles lost in the railroad wreck at Tehama, California, November 1, have been recovered. In this wreck a quantity of mail from Hawaii, which arrived at San Francisco on the America Maru, was destroyed. The Tacoma Ledger says:

In the list of articles found loose in the mails by the railway postal clerks and delivered to the postmaster at San Francisco are a number of things that were found in the wrecked cars of the Southern Pacific train that was wrecked near Tehama, Cal., on November 1. The wreck was caused by a fire under a trestle, which burned away the supports, precipitating part of the train into a gorge, and part of it being consumed by flames. One fireman was killed and several persons injured.

Superintendent H. P. Thrall, of the Eighth division railway mail service, has forwarded a list of the articles found to Postmaster Cromwell. It will be remembered that part of the mail carried on the train was for Tacoma, and the registered sacks for this and other Sound cities were destroyed in the fire. The list includes lace curtains, woolen blankets, shawls, combination suits of underwear, clothing for children and bibs for babies, dolls, typewriter ribbons, hosiery, gloves, hand-painted china, pairs of corsets, shoes, eyeglass lenses, Chinese phrase books and drawer springs.

## FATHER MATTHIAS IN A QUANDARY

Marriages are few and far between in Honolulu nowadays owing to the lack of knowledge as to whether the persons formerly entitled to issue licenses can do so now under the provisions of the County Act. Father Matthias of the Catholic church turned away two couples yesterday and referred them to Secretary Charlock of the Board of Health. One young man had a license issued by P. H. Burnette. Mr. Charlock is in as much of a quandary as the priest, and the result is that four hearts will not beat as two until the question is settled as to who can legally issue licenses.

The County Act gives the power to issue marriage licenses to tax collectors.

Van Antler (entertaining Witherby at his country home)—"Now, old man, if you should happen to want anything in the night, just touch this bell." Witherby—"Never! I know how hard it is to keep servants in the country. Catch me touching that bell." Van Antler—"But I assure you, you are perfectly safe. The bell doesn't work."—Life.

## DO YOU WANT A GOVERNMENT JOB

Examinations as indicated below are scheduled for Jan. and April, 1904. Further information may be obtained by consulting Prof. Alexander, Mr. McCoy, Mr. Kenake, Mr. R. C. Stackable or Mr. A. B. Ingalls.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an examination on January 19-20, 1904, to secure eligibles from which to make certification to fill vacancies in the position of hydrographic aid in the Geological Survey, at \$1,000 to \$1,200 per annum, and other similar vacancies as they may occur, for which applications will be received until the hour of closing business on Jan. 18th, 1904.

For the examinations scheduled below, for April 16th and 23rd, applications will be received until the hour of closing business on March 21st, 1904, said applications to be complete in every respect.

April 16th, 1904, at Hilo and at Honolulu:

Bookbinder (Government Printing Service).  
Compositor (Government Printing Service).  
Electrotype finisher (Government Printing Service).  
Electrotype molder (Government Printing Service).  
Pressman (Government Printing Service).  
Railway mail clerk.  
Stenographer (Departmental Service).  
Stenographer and typewriter (Departmental Service).  
Stenographer and typewriter (Philippine Service).  
Typewriter (Departmental Service).  
April 23, 1904, at Hilo and at Honolulu:  
Aid, Coast and Geodetic Survey.  
Assistant (scientific), Department of Agriculture.  
Assistant Examiner, Patent Office.  
Assistant topographer.  
Civil and electrical engineer, (Departmental Service).  
Civil and electrical engineer (Philippine Service).  
Civil Engineer (Departmental Service).  
Civil Engineer (Philippine Service).  
Civil engineer and draftsman.  
Computer:  
Architectural, Supervising Architect's Office.  
Coast and Geodetic Survey.  
Nautical Almanac Office.  
Naval Observatory, Navy Department.  
Deck officer, Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Draftsman:  
Architectural, Supervising Architect's Office.  
Copyist topographic.  
Junior Architectural, Supervising Architect's Office.  
Topographic, Coast and Geodetic Survey.  
Topographic, Land Office Service.  
Dynamo tender (Departmental Service).

Engineering and hydrographic aid.  
Field assistant in forestry.  
Irrigation engineer.  
Library assistant.  
Manual training teacher, Indian Service.  
Meat Inspector, Bureau of Animal Industry.  
Mechanical and electrical engineer.  
Pharmacist, Public Health and Marine Hospital Service.  
Physician, Indian Service.  
Teacher, Philippine Service.  
Trained nurse, Indian Service.  
Trained nurse, Philippine Service.

Customer—"Walter, a beefsteak! Quick! I'm in a hurry!" Walter—"We haven't any beefsteak, sir!" Customer—"A chop, then." Walter—"Chops is off!" Customer—"Well, then, an omelet." Walter—"Impossible, sir; we—"

Customer—"What! Why, have you nothing at all in your restaurant?" Walter—"Yes, sir; we've got a balliff."

Customer (sharpening his knife on the edge of the plate)—"Then let's have one."—London Tit-Bits.

## WHAT THIS MAN SAYS

Only Reechoes the Sentiment of Thousands in Our Republic.

The Honolulu reader is asked to thoroughly investigate the following. This can readily be done as the gentleman whose statement is published below will be only too pleased to give minute particulars to anyone enquiring not out of idle curiosity but if the enquirer really suffers from any of the consequences which always attend weakened or inactive kidneys. Read carefully what this gentleman has to say:

Mr. J. D. Conn, of this city, is a carpenter by trade, and is employed at the Oahu railroad. "I was troubled," says Mr. Conn, "with an aching back. The attacks occurred periodically for years, and especially if I happened to catch cold. There were also other symptoms which plainly showed that my kidneys were out of order. A short time ago, I heard about Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and the wonderful things they were doing.

Proceeding, then, to Hollister & Co's drug store, I obtained some of these. Since taking these pills there is a great improvement in me. I always keep some of the pills on hand now so as to be provided for any contingency. I feel sure if anyone troubled as I was should give Doan's Backache Kidney Pills a fair trial they will not fail to be benefited by them."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box (six boxes \$2.50) or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Remember the name, Doan's, and take no substitute.

## A SILLY SAYING.

"It is a common but silly opinion prevailing among a certain class of people that the worse a remedy tastes, smells or hurts, the more efficacious it is." So says a well-known English physician. He further adds: "For example, let us consider cod liver oil. As it is extracted from the fish this oil is so offensive to the taste and smell that many cannot use it at all, no matter how badly they need it. Yet cod liver oil is one of the most valuable drugs in the world and it is the greatest pity that we have not thus far been able to free it from those peculiarities which so seriously interfere with its usefulness." This was written years ago; the work of civilizing and redeeming it has since been triumphantly accomplished; and as a leading ingredient in the remedy called

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION the oil retains all its wonderful curative properties with no bad smell or taste whatever. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry; creating a medicine of unequalled power for the diseases most prevalent and fatal among men, women and children. There is no other remedy to compare with it. It increases the digestive power of the stomach and in Blood Impurities, Throat and Lung Troubles, Nervous Dyspepsia and Scrofulous Affections, it gives quick and certain relief and cure. Dr. G. C. Shannon, of Canada, says: "I shall continue its use with, I am sure, great advantage to my patients and satisfaction to myself." Has all the virtues of cod liver oil; none of its faults. You may trust it fully; it cannot disappoint you. At all chemists.

## The Marriageable Age

Glancing down a carefully compiled list of fashionable weddings celebrated during the last eighteen months, it was found that the average bridal age worked out at a trifle over 25, which is also said to be the age of our newest Anglo-American Duchess.

Ideas on the subject of the marriageable age have changed with changing years, and no one will deny that the change is for the better.

It would be considered outrageous now for girls to marry at the age when many of their grandmothers took up the cares and responsibilities which that step almost invariably entails. Girls of 14 and 15 were then looked upon as women grown.

Their granddaughters of today at the same age are little else than children, scarcely half way through school life.

With the next generation the marriageable age moved a step or two in the right direction; but even then girls were classed as old maids at a much earlier age than any one would dream of so considering them today.

In contemporary fiction, the blooming "sweet seventeen" (or thereabouts) was the favorite heroine, but today the ingenue, or boarding school miss, is relegated comparatively to the background.

Something more than a fresh complexion and bright eyes (charming and highly desirable as these undoubtedly are) is required of a girl. She must be, if not actually interesting and cultured, at least chatty and conversant with current topics. She must have tact and adaptability, so as to avoid extremes of all kinds; of being either too obviously delighted by passing attentions from men, or, on the other hand, aggressively independent of the little courtesies which any well-bred man will naturally extend to a pleasant girl into whose society circumstances may have thrown him. Indeed, anywhere between 20 and 30, a girl is more likely to be sought after than before she is twenty years old.

One frequently hears thoughtful girls remark that they prefer men older than themselves to boys of their own age. This is probably because of the well known fact that girls develop earlier than boys. On the other hand, the old cast iron rule (cited by Shakespeare in the familiar quotation, "Let still the woman take an older than herself") does not obtain to anything like the same extent as formerly.

Much discrepancy in age (despite happy exceptions) is generally rather to be deprecated but just as much so where the man is the elder, unless he happens to be of a young and intensely sympathetic disposition. Old maids or bachelors girls, as we much more descriptively term them nowadays, make much better wives than old bachelors do husbands. The latter are likely to be so crusted over with solitary self-sufficing habits as to make a perilous probability of their being more or less uncompanionable. The average woman, being by habit more unselfish, can adapt herself more easily to sympathize with other tastes and proclivities.—London Daily Mail.

AN EDITOR'S OPINION.—John S. Dawes, Esq., editor and proprietor Guardian and Star, Hokitika, New Zealand, said: "I have found Chamberlain's Cough Remedy a very valuable medicine, having received great benefit from its use when suffering from a cold, and as a preventive for croup in children its excellent properties have been testified in my family." For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

# BEAUTIFUL SKIN

## Soft White Hands

## Luxuriant Hair

## Produced by CUTICURA SOAP.

MILLIONS OF WOMEN USE CUTICURA SOAP exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of bath for annoying irritations and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients, and the most refreshing of flower odours. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines, in ONE SOAP AT ONE PRICE, the BEST skin and complexion soap, the BEST toilet and BEST baby soap in the world.

### Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour,

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the severest humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," post free, of Aust. Depot, R. TOWNS & CO., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: LENSSEN LTD., Cape Town. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

Here is an anecdote which William Dean Howells tells of his first personal recognition as a writer: "Years ago, one evening after a day of lonely sightseeing in Montreal, I returned to the hotel where I was stopping, and consulted the register in the hope of finding the name of some acquaintance. I was disappointed, and, turning away, I met two well-dressed young men, who embraced the register eagerly, and, presently, one of them said, to my great surprise and joy: 'Hello, Tom! Here's Howells.' 'Oh!' I exclaimed, turning toward them, 'I was just looking for some one I knew. I'm glad to see you. I hope you're some fellows who know me?' 'Only through your contributions to the Saturday Press,' they replied. It was the first personal recognition of my work as an author that I had ever received from a stranger, and the words were golden."

Latitude 21° 18' N. : Longitude 157° 50' W. Ground above sea, 43 feet. Thermometer above ground, 9 feet. Barometer above ground, 7 feet. Exposure Southwest. 1 foot.

Summary of Observations at the Weather Bureau, Honolulu, T. H., for 1903.

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	6 A.M.	9 A.M.	12 P.M.	3 P.M.	6 P.M.	Mean	Normal	Lowest	Mean	Normal	High	Low	Gr. of Moisture	Per. c. it.	Normal	Humidity						Normal	Humidity	N.E.	S.W.	N.W.	S.E.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
January	67.0	71.8	74.4	76.2	75.5	73.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70

Temperature Mean = (6 + 2 + 9) ÷ 3.  
Pressure corrected for temperature and reduced to sea-level, and the gravity corrections, .06, applied. Mean = (9 + 3) ÷ 2.  
Direction of Wind. Each Quadrant includes the cardinal point to the right of it; i. e., N.E. includes E., etc.  
Force of Wind, Beaufort scale, and during daylight.  
Meteorological Office,  
Honolulu, H. T., January 4, 1904.

R. C. LYDECKER,  
Territorial Meteorologist.



